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HISTORY
OF THE
WILKES FAMILY,
OF

Warminster, Bucks County, Pennsylvania.

TO WHICH IS ADDED THE
GENEALOGY OF THE FAMILY,
FROM ITS FIRST SETTLEMENT IN AMERICA.

BY
W. W. H. DAVIS.

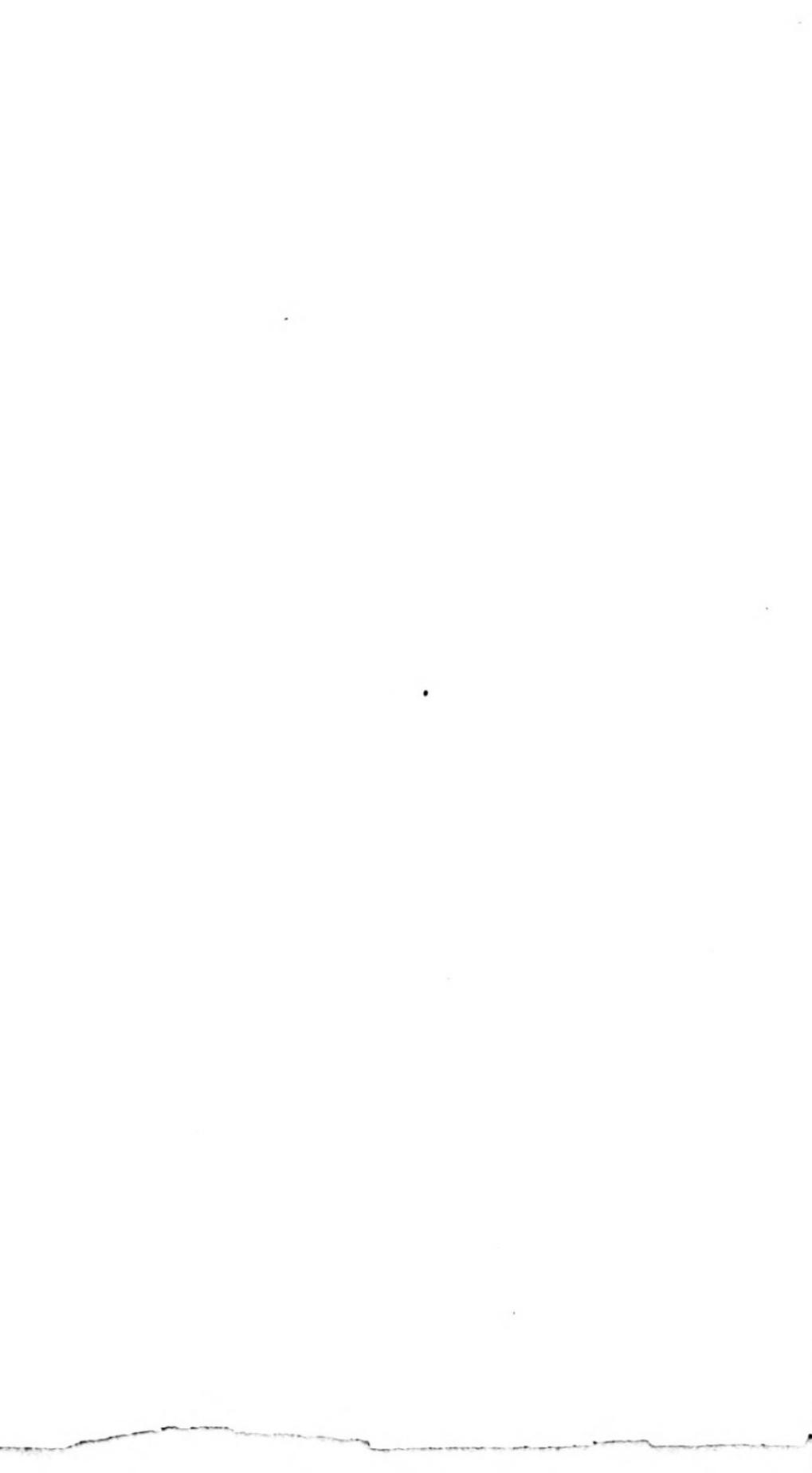
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COAT OF ARMS
OF THE HART FAMILY



P R E F A C E.

This little book was the labor of love. Ten years ago, by accident, I fell upon the chain of facts that has led to this volume of family history. At first I pursued it for amusement; but the interest increasing with the accumulation of data, I determined to throw it into book form, believing it would be a record of interest to the descendants of the family. Although my researches were attended with many difficulties, I am gratified with the success of my labors. As a general thing the descendants of the family gave me all the information they possessed of their respective branches, without whose assistance the work could not have been accomplished. The portions of historical interest were written from the most reliable public and private records, including the correspondence of actors in the events mentioned. Some branches of the family having disappeared from view, has prevented the history being made as full as was desired. With these introductory remarks this volume, the history of one of the first settlers of Pennsylvania and his descendants, is presented to the family.

W. W. H. DAVIS.

Dobestown, Pa., December 1, 1867.

COAT OF ARMS.

THE author has caused the family coat of arms to be lithographed and inserted in this volume—accompanying by the letter which explains how it was obtained from England. Considerable pains were taken to discover the coat of arms, which was finally found in possession of a member of the family living in Kansas. The wax impression, from which the drawing was made, was still wrapped in the identical letter in which it was sent from Charleston, South Carolina, to Warminster, more than an hundred years ago. As the letter is without date the period when written is left somewhat to conjecture. The impression from “a seal of brown chrystral set in gold” is found on the wax remaining on several of Mr. Hart’s letters. That attached to one written in 1757 no doubt bore the impression of the seal, but it is not distinct enough to be relied upon. By comparing the letter in question with those written about that period, there is found such similarity in penmanship, color, size and quality of the paper, and color of the ink, there is very little doubt that the wax impression was sent from Charleston not later than 1761, and probably as early as 1757. The letters written by Mr. Hart a few years later, and to which a clear impression of the seal is attached, differ very materially in the handwriting, and are of a more recent date than the one which conveyed the family coat of arms to Pennsylvania. The letter in question is interesting, because it explains how the first copy of this relic of a past age reached America.

COPY of the letter in which the wax impression of the coat of arms was sent from Charleston, South Carolina, to Warminster :

"CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA.

"Dr. Br.

"I herewith send you an impression of a Seal, on which is engraved our Family's Coat of Arms. I sent for it to London, and a Gentleman there took it out of the heraldry office, and sent it to me on a Seal of brown Chrystal set in Gold. It comes charg'd to me at two Guinies. I wrote for the Coat to be likewise engrav'd on a small Copper Plate, with my name under it, in order to make Prints to put in Books, &c.; but the Plate is not yet come to Hand, and when it does, whether it will be included in the same Charge I cannot tell. I have sent one Impression to Father; and if I could, I wou'd send one to Br. Silas. I should like to see the Coat painted on Canvas, in proper Coulours; but have laid out Money enough already for a thing of so trifling a nature.

(Signed)

"O. HART."



HISTORY OF THE HART FAMILY.

CHAPTER I.

ONE of the most reputable families, whose ancestors came from England at the close of the sixteenth century and settled in Pennsylvania, under the mild sway of its great founder, is that which bears the name of Hart, late of Warminster township, in the county of Bucks, Pennsylvania. The birth-place was Witney, in Oxfordshire. This place is described in Playfair's Geography, published in 1809, as, "a long town, consisting of two streets, of which the principal one is spacious, with a church at the upper end. It is eight miles west, north-west of Oxford, and five miles from Bampton. In the blanket manufacture no less than one hundred and fifty looms and three thousand people of all ages have been sometimes employed. It is situated on the Windrush that runs south-east to the Isis, and contains 2,584 inhabitants." In that neighborhood was Wicwood forest, once of great extent.

The first progenitor of this family who settled here was John Hart, son of Christopher and Mary Hart, who was born the 16th of November, 1651. There were four children,

three sons and one daughter. Of the two younger brothers but little is known. Robert, the elder, is said to have had the honor of Knighthood conferred upon him at some period of his life, but it is not known for what reason. He lived in London, where he married and had children, and probably died there. The younger brother, Joseph, migrated to the island of Jamaica, where he went into business. He acquired great wealth and died unmarried; but whether on the island or in England is not known. The sister, Mary, accompanied John to America. Nothing is known of the family before this time but what is already stated, except that they were persons of note, education, and considerable wealth. They were members of the society of Friends.

When William Penn contemplated founding his colony of Pennsylvania under the grant of territory from Charles the Second, John Hart resolved to accompany him, to seek his fortune in the new world. At this time he was nearly thirty-two years of age, and was already of such standing in the society as to have become a preacher of ability and influence.

In view of his emigration he, in conjunction with others, entered into a sealed agreement with Penn, on the 11th day of July, 1681, to purchase lands of him, located in the new colony. I have not been able to find this paper to determine its character, but in subsequent conveyances it is styled "certain concessions and constitutions, signed, sealed and executed between the said William Penn on the one part and John Hart and other purchasers of lands within the said province of the other part." On the 11th day of October following, "William Penn of Worminghurst, in the county of Sussex, esquire, by a deed of bargain and sale, bargained and sold to John Hart, of Witney, in the county of Oxon, yeoman, for and in consideration of the sum of five shillings of lawful money of England, the full and just proportion and quantity of one thousand acres of lands, situate, lying and being in the province of Pennsylvania." On the following

day Penn conveyed to John Hart and his heirs the said tract of one thousand acres in fee, in consideration of the sum of twenty pounds: "To be holden in free and common socage of him the said William Penn, his heirs and assigns, as of the Signory of Windsor, yielding and paying therefore yearly unto the said William Penn, his heirs and assigns, the chief and quit-rent of one shilling for every hundred acres of the said one thousand acres, at and upon the first day of March forever." These last two conveyances were signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of Harbt, Springett, J's. Swinton, Mark Swaner, and Thomas Cox.

As already mentioned, John Hart was accompanied to America by his sister Mary. She was born at Witney, the 1st of April, 1658, and was seven and a half years his junior. She died unmarried. He sailed with William Penn from the Downs at the close of August or the beginning of September, 1682, and landed at New Castle on the 24th day of October following.* There were about one hundred passengers, mostly Quakers, and the greater part from Sussex, Penn's residence. The "Friends' Miscellany," vol. 7, p. 100, in speaking of the arrival and settlement of these emigrants, says: "Byberry was chiefly settled by friends who came in the ships with Penn. Among those who located themselves in this township on the Poquessing, anciently called the Poet-quessink, soon after their arrival, were John Hart, from Oxfordshire, Susannah, his wife, and several children." His arrival with a wife and children is a mistake, for he was not married until the summer or fall of the next year. His

Narr.—There is some doubt whether John Hart came to America in the *Welcome*, as his name is not found on the published list of passengers. This list, however, is not known to be accurate, and the names of himself and sister may have been omitted. There is no doubt that he came over at the same time, if not earlier. It is possible that he came over with Thomas Holme in the summer of 1682, and preceded the arrival of Penn a few months. Among the names composing the first grand jury in the State, for the court held at Upland, September 12, 1682, is found that of John Hart. He may have remained at Upland until after the arrival of Penn. He must have settled in Byberry by the close of the year, for he was chosen a member of the Assembly for Philadelphia county, about the latter part of December, or the beginning of January, as he took his seat in that body at its first session.

father-in-law and family very likely came over in the same vessel, as they arrived about the same time; and it is not improbable that John Hart became acquainted with his future wife on the passage.

He took up his residence in Byberry township, Philadelphia county. I do not know the exact time he settled there, but have reason to believe it was immediately after his arrival. Of the one thousand acres of land purchased of William Penn, four hundred and eighty-four were located in this township, and about the same quantity in Warminster township, Bucks county. The land located in Byberry was laid off for John Hart by virtue of a warrant from Thomas Holme, surveyor general of the Province, dated September 1st, 1681, near a branch of the "Poetquessink creek." The tract was then reputed to contain four hundred and eighty-one acres. It was re-surveyed in 1701, in pursuance of a warrant from William Penn, dated the 3d of May of that year, and found to contain four hundred and eighty-four acres; of which forty acres were allowed in measure, and the three remaining acres were confirmed to him by deed, bearing date the 30th of May, 1703. The following are given as the meets and bounds of this tract, viz:

"Beginning at a gum tree by ye sd branch of Poetquessink creek, from thence by a line of marked trees, north twenty nine degrees west one hundred seventy two perches to a white oak standing by ye sd branch; thence by ye several courses thereof eighty four perches to a Spanish oak; thence by Benjamin —— land, north thirty six degrees west, two hundred fifty perches to a —— post; thence by a line of marked trees of Richard Collet's land, north fifty four degrees east, one hundred and forty perches to ye line of Nathaniel Hatlon's land; thence by ye sd line south thirty six degrees east four hundred forty six perches to a maple tree by ye sd Poetquessink creek; thence by ye several courses thereof two hundred ninety two and three quarter perches to the place of

beginning, containing four hundred and eighty four acres of land."

The following copies of official records tell the story of the survey and location of the land John Hart took up in Warminster township, viz:

"By virtue of a war't from ye Proprietary and Governor, dated ye 31st of ye 5th Ms Last, Directed to me, to Survey and Lay out unto Jno. Hart four hundred and eighty five acres of land in ye Township of Warminster, next to William Bingley's, I do hereby authorize thee to survey and lay out unto him ye said quantity of Land in ye afore mentioned place, if room after other War'ts according to ye method of Townships appointed by ye Proprietary and Governor and make me a true Return thereof wel is to Remain on Record in my office. Philadelphia, this 25th of ye 7th month 1684.

(Signed)

"THOMAS HOLME,

"Surveyor Genl.

"To Thomas flairman,

"Depty Survey."

The deputy surveyor made the following return of the survey of the above tract of land, dated "The 2nd of 3rd mo. 1709."

"At the request of John Hart I certifye into the Surveyor Genlls office a second time That By virtue of the Proprietor's warrant, bearing date 31st of the 5th moth 1684, and the Surveyor Genlls order dated the 25th of the 7th moth next following, I did Survey and lay out unto John Hart the 11th of the 8th moth 1684 the just quantity of four hundred and eighty five acres of Land within the Township of Warminster then in the county of Philadelphia, but since called Bucks, Beginning at a post being a corner of the report'd land of John Bush, Thence by the same north east three hundred and twenty perches to a post, Thence north west by the land of William Lawrence two hundred and forty three perches to a post, Thence south east by a Street or Road abutting upon

the lands of Abel Noble and the Land late William Bingley's two hundred and forty three perches to the place of Beginning.

(Signed) "Pr Tho. flairman, Suv'r."

Penn instructed the commissioners to allot the purchasers their shares of land according to the catalogue, made out no doubt, before they left England, and to lay out a town. Every man who purchased five thousand acres was to have one hundred acres in the town; which gave John Hart twenty acres in town lots. He located his town lots in one of the liberties of Philadelphia, but I have not been able to find any trace of them in the Recorder's office. Had they been held until this time they would have been a fortune to the descendants. These quantities make up nine hundred eighty-nine acres, probably the exact number of acres he purchased at the time, as I have not been able to trace a greater quantity.

Among the family papers is found the following receipt for money, paid for quitrent to the Proprietary, viz:

"Reed ye 23d of 2mo 1694 of John Hart, fifty shillings, money of Pensilvania in full for tenn years quittrent due ye first day of the first month Last past for four hundred acres being part of his Land Lying in byberry township, in the county of philadelphia.

(Signed) pr. BENJAMIN CHAMBERS.

Penn had not long been landed when he took steps to organize civil society in the colony. Toward the close of 1682 he divided the province into three counties, Philadelphia, Bucks and Chester. He appointed sheriffs and other magistrates and officers to conduct the public business; and issued writs for the election of members of the council and assembly. John Hart was elected a member of the assembly from the county of Philadelphia, and took his seat at the first session of that body. The council met the tenth of March, 1683, the assembly two days afterward. His name is attached to the first charter of Government, dated at Philadelphia, the

2d of February, 1683, which William Penn presented to the colonists. He was also a member in 1684; but I am unable to tell how long after that time he served in the Assembly.

Mr. Hart devoted himself to agriculture. He built a comfortable house for the times near the banks of the beautiful Poquessing, and gave the time not devoted to public business or the ministration of religion, to improving his estate. He had not been long in the new world before he selected a partner to share his joys and his sorrows. About this period there settled in Byberry, in the vicinity of Mr. Hart, a reputable family, named Rush, which came over with Penn. William and Aurelia Rush had six children, three sons and three daughters; and John Hart took one of the latter to wife in the summer or fall of 1683. He married their daughter Susannah.

William and Aurelia Rush were the ancestors of those of that name who have become distinguished in the history of Pennsylvania. John, the father of William Rush, commanded a troop of horse in Cromwell's army. After the war he married Susannah Lucas at Harton, Oxfordshire, the 8th of June, 1648. He embraced the principles of the Quakers in 1660, and in 1682 he emigrated to America with his wife and children. In 1691 he died, and his whole family became Keithians, and in 1697 most of them joined the Baptists. He died in 1699. His sword and watch fell to the possession of Dr. James Rush. Two accounts of the number of children William and Aurelia had had born to them is conflicting. One statement gives them three sons and three daughters; a second that they came to America with seven children; while still a third that when his death, in 1699, he left seven sons and three daughters living, which would give three children to be born in America, if the second account be correct. As they had been married thirty-four years when they came to America, it is probable that all their children were born in England.

I find an entry in the Byberry Quaker meeting records, that "at a monthly meeting the 30th of 1st month, 1696, John Hart and Mary Seary declared their intention of marriage." This entry confused me at first—but I became entirely satisfied upon further inquiry that it does not refer to the subject of this sketch. Our John Hart severed his connection with the society of Friends in 1691, and was at that time a Keithian preacher, and his name would not be found in the records of the monthly meeting for the purpose of marriage. In his last will and testament he made a bequest to his widow "Susannah," the name of the wife married in 1683. If other evidence is wanting it is found in the fact, which I afterwards discovered, that the John Hart, whose marriage was published with Mary Seary, was a brick-layer, of Philadelphia. So far as I was able to ascertain, he was in no manner connected with the Harts of Witney.

We have already seen that John Hart occupied a prominent place in polities in organizing the government of the colony. He was no less distinguished in the church. He at once took a leading position among the society of Friends, and was probably their foremost preacher. The first meeting of Friends, in Byberry, for religious worship was without doubt held at his house. It was afterward changed to the house of Giles Knight, but the monthly meeting held on the 1st of the 4th month, 1685: "Ordered, that the meeting which of late hath been kept at Giles Knight's be removed to the house of John Hart." At the quarterly meeting held in Philadelphia, on the 5th month, 1683, "It was then and there agreed and concluded that there be established a first day meeting of Friends at Tookany and Poetquessink, and that the two make one monthly meeting, men and women, for ordering the affairs of the church." The monthly meeting was ordered to alternate between Sarah Seary's at Oxford and John Hart's house.

The following certificate, issued by the Byberry monthly meeting, is preserved:

"To Friends of ye monthly meeting about the Falls of Delaware, in ye county of Bucks.

"Whereas, James Morris and Eliza Busby, who formerly belonged to our meeting, did on the seventh month appear at our monthly meeting and declare their intentions of marriage, and they did produce certificates and testimony sufficient to satisfy us of their clearness, and after deliberation and inquiry we did permit them to proceed to accomplish their marriage. But so yt they have been from us absent, we are informed yt they belong to your meeting, and now they desired a certificate from us.

"These are to certify that thus far they have proceeded, and we have not anything against ym to obstruct ym to your meeting in order to ye accomplishing their marriage. At our monthly meeting at John Hart's house on Poquessink creek, in ye county of Philadelphia, ye 2n of ye 4th mo, 1684.

(Signed) "JOHN HARR,
 "GILES KNIGHT,
 "RICHARD TOWNSEND & others."

From a minute of the monthly meeting held the 28th of the 5th month, 1685, it appears that Walter Forrest gave to the Friends ten acres of land near Poquessink creek for a burying ground, and John Hart, Joseph Fisher, Samuel Ellis and Giles Knight were appointed to have it surveyed, and a deed was made to them in trust for the use of the Friends. It is not known that they ever occupied this ground and the location is now unknown. Burials were made on John Hart's land as early as 1683, and after he had left the society they were continued there. Among others, William and Aurelia Rush were buried in this lot. In 1786, an hundred years afterward, John Hart's grandson bequeathed this lot of one acre to the township of Byberry as a burial place for the

inhabitants, forever. We have a tradition that a Friends' meeting house was built on the flat lands about a hundred yards north of the forks of the Poquessink in the southern part of the township. It stood on the western side of the road leading from John Hart's house to the Bristol turnpike at the Red Lion, and a mile from the river Delaware. The burial ground I have referred to above was a little north of this on higher ground. Among the names of families buried there beside that of Rush, I find those of Hart and Collett of Byberry, and Growden and English of Bensalem.

In order to prevent distress among the Quakers that might arise from disease, death, or other causes, in 1682 John Hart and Henry Waddy were appointed for the upper end of the county of Philadelphia, in conjunction with Thomas Bowman and Henry Lewis for the city and the lower end, to visit the poor and sick and administer what they should consider proper, at the expense of the monthly meeting.

CHAPTER 11.

THE monthly meetings were frequently held at the house of John Hart in the years 1683, '84, '85 and '86. A "new meeting house" was erected near Takony about the summer of 1686, for at the monthly meeting held there the 6th of the 8th month, John Hart and Samuel Ellis were appointed to collect money at the meeting "for defraying of charges, and use of the poor." At a monthly meeting held at his house the 2d of the 12th month, 1684, "Joseph English requested a certificate in order to take Jane Comly ye county of Bucks, and John Hart was ordered to write and sign it, in behalf of ye meeting."

On the 24th of the 9th month, 1685, "Robert Bresmal, of Southampton, and Mary Webber, of John Hart's family," were married at a monthly meeting at Oxford. He was clerk of the monthly meeting as late as 1687, and no doubt continued this office with that of minister until the Keith schism separated him from the society.

In February, 1688, the German Quakers at their meeting at Germantown adopted a declaration on the subject of slavery to the monthly meeting held at Richard Worrell's. On it John Hart made the following report:

"At our monthly meeting at Dublin ye 30th 2d mo. 1688, we having inspected ye matter above mentioned, and considered of it, we find it so weighty that we think it is not

expedient for us to meddle with it here, but do rather commit it to ye consideration of ye quarterly meeting: ye tenor of it being related to ye truth.

"On behalf of ye monthly meeting.

(Signed)

"JOHN HART."

John Hart, as a member and minister of the society of Friends, was active and useful until about the year 1691, when the unfortunate schism of George Keith rent the society asunder. He was probably the ablest and most influential man among them, and his loss was severely felt. He took sides with Keith, and next to him was the most important member of the new organization.

George Keith was a native of Aberdeen, Scotland, and a preacher of great note and influence among the Quakers. He was born in 1638, and was a fellow student at the university with Bishop Burnett. After taking his degree of A. M. he left the Kirk of Scotland and joined the Quakers. He came to America some time before William Penn, and settled in East Jersey. He was surveyor general of that province, and resided at Freehold, in Monmouth county. In 1687 he ran the division line between East and West Jersey. In 1689 the Quakers established the first public grammar school in Philadelphia, and Keith was called from Jersey to take charge of it. He received a salary of £50 per annum, with a house for his family to live in, and also the profits of the school for one year. He was a man of ability and learning, and for several years had been eminent as a writer and preacher. Upon theological subjects he was an able and acute reasoner, but is represented as a man of overbearing disposition and "brittle temper," and making war on any thing like Christian moderation. At the time he commenced his attacks upon the society of Friends he was residing in Philadelphia in charge of the school. He accused some of the Friends of preaching false doctrine. He desired to change materially the organization and creed of the society

by the introduction of new articles of discipline. He also urged them to adopt a written confession of faith. He was violent in urging his views, and those who would not subscribe to his doctrine of being "called" to the ministry were excommunicated. He commenced his agitation about 1690, and had a considerable party which favored his views. In 1691 he had caused a permanent division in the society.

Mr. Hart took an early interest in the promotion of the views of Keith, and was one of his ablest advocates. He carried with him the greater part of his connections in the province, including the families of Rush and Collert. His name is found attached to several important papers published against the Quakers, including a document styled "An account of their christian faith." He was also one of the forty-eight who signed and published the reasons for the separation. He and his friends appear to have been in the majority in Byberry, for they retained possession of the meeting after the separation. His course can only be explained on the ground that he changed his views from his original convictions, for he had nothing of a worldly nature to gain by leaving an old and powerful organization, in which he enjoyed much consideration and respect, to join one that was new and opposed to the controlling influence of the Province. He may have believed that he could follow Keith and still be a Friend, but it will be seen that it was a step that separated him forever from the faith of his fathers.

The breach became so wide between Keith and the Quakers in 1692, that at a meeting of the ministers of the society, held at Philadelphia the 20th of April in that year, a declaration was drawn up and promulgated, in which he and his followers were disowned. This declaration was confirmed at a general yearly meeting, held at Burlington on the 7th of April, 1693, when the charges against him were set forth in full and signed by two hundred and fourteen names. On the 21st of April, in the same year, ten of the leading Quakers

of London, one of whom was William Penn, addressed a letter to John Hart and other leading Keithians, in which they gave to those who had gone off with Keith, "much brotherly advice," and proposed they should have an appointed meeting to become reconciled to their brethren. The Philadelphia quarterly meeting took the same course, but it had no effect in calling the erring brethren back to the fold. The breach was past healing. Conciliation having no effect, the yearly meeting of London, the highest ecclesiastical authority known in the Quaker organization, unanimously declared against him in 1694. Thus he was put out of the pale of the meeting. But Keith, nothing intimidated, pursued his course. He carried off with him a large part of the society, including many persons of great influence and standing. His pretensions were so plausible, and urged with such ability and eloquence, that he gained the ascendancy in sixteen meetings out of thirty-two which were connected with the yearly meetings for Pennsylvania and New Jersey. In a note to Proud's History of Pennsylvania it is stated:—"Some of the principal persons who adhered to Keith, and were men of rank, character and reputation in these provinces, and divers of them great preachers and much followed, were Thomas Budd, George Hutchinson, Robert Turner, Francis Rawle, John Hart, Charles Reade, &c."

Keith established meetings in various places in the province, and his followers called themselves, "christian Quakers and Friends." A fierce feud now took place between the parties, and the war was maintained by books and pamphlets filled with rancor and bitterness. Those who did not follow the new leader were denounced as apostates. Keith appealed to the yearly meeting in London against the Quakers in Pennsylvania, and appeared before that body in person to urge his cause. His petition was rejected and their former denial of him was confirmed. This only increased his bitterness, and in his sermons and writings he was more severe against the

Quakers then before. Soon after he went to England he joined the Episcopal church; was ordained by the bishop of London, and officiated as vicar in that city for some time. He afterward came to America, and preached about a year in Philadelphia and the vicinity. He met with little favor, and seems to have entirely lost his former popularity. He returned to England again and took charge of a benefice in Sussex, where he preached until his death. It is stated that he said on his death bed "I wish I had died when I was a Quaker; for then I am sure it would have been well with my soul."

The general charge he made against the Quakers, and on which he based his separation from them, was that they had departed from their original professions. At one time Keith and Thomas Budd were indicted by the grand jury of Philadelphia for defaming Samuel Jennings, a provincial judge, found guilty, and fined £5 each, but the sentence was never enforced against them.

In 1695 some of the followers of Keith, who appear not to have been satisfied with his teachings applied to the Penns- pack Baptist church for baptism and admission into the church. There were some scruples about receiving them, when John Watts, John Eaton, Samuel Jones and Richard Eaton wrote to Elias Keach of London for his advice how to act in the matter. In answer, dated the 1st of the 8th month, 1697, he advised them not to baptise and admit them into communion, because, he alleges, "the Keithians are opposed to christians taking part in civil government and taking oaths."

After Keith went to England his followers held together as an organization only six or seven years, when they split asunder and the members joined other denominations. The great majority of them united with the Baptists and Episcopalians; some went to the Baptist church at Penns- pack, in Lower Dublin, and others to All Saints' church near Frank-

ford. From the first separation John Hart appears to have preached to a society of Keithians which met at the house of John Swift, in Southampton, Bucks county. He probably also preached at the same time to those who met in the old Quaker meeting house in Byberry, as the Keithians retained possession of the house for some time. He embraced the principles of the Baptists in 1697, and the ordinance of baptism was administered to him by one Thomas Rutter. In 1702 he and the society that had been worshipping at the house of John Swift joined the Pennepack Baptist church. The John Swift here spoken of is probably the same to whom William Penn granted 500 acres of land before leaving England. He went off with Keith, and became a Baptist preacher. He was called to the ministry in the summer of 1702, and although never ordained preached at Philadelphia as an assistant, for about nine years. He was re-baptised in 1704. He became offended at the Rev. Abel Morgan in 1711, and thenceforth neglected the meeting. He was called to account in 1724, and excommunicated in 1730.

John Watts, the pastor at Pennepack, died in August, 1702. This circumstance led John Hart and his little society worshipping at John Swift's to unite with that church. The church records say that they invited the "Society of people called Keithians, practising Believers Baptism, and meeting once in a week at the house of John Swift, in Southampton township, in the county of Bucks, having John Hart for their minister," to unite with them and have but one meeting. They appear to have changed their views about the Keithians since 1697, when they refused to receive them on the advice of Elias Keach, of London. The invitation was accepted. John Hart was now appointed assistant minister at Peinepack, and continued in the sacred office until his death. In 1703 he was in full communion with the Baptists. He was never ordained, but was esteemed a good preacher, and considered a pious and exemplary Christian. The first person he baptised

was Northampton, Nov. 17, 1721. He was called to his second church by Sir George Jones and Dr. John Morris. Until John Swift removed to Philadelphia, he was the pastor of the church at his home; even still Sir George Jones' son, Dr. John Morris, was then removed to the church of Dr. John Swift, in Philadelphia city. Mr. Hart's successor was Dr. John Morris, who had spiritual studies by Thomas Griffith, who removed to New Castle, in 1703, removed to New Castle county. At the death of Mr. Hart the church became united to William Kinnaird, who became their settled minister.

The Southampton Baptist church, built its origin in the meeting of Rev. Dr. John Swift's society. After it was removed to John Chamberlain's it was discontinued for a time, in 1721, on the death of Sir George Jones, their posthumous want of a minister. When George Harton was called as pastor at Pennepack, the meeting was removed to Chauders Hill's and afterwards removed to the house of Elder Morris, in Southampton. Joseph Harton, an elderly elder of Montgomery, presided for the society. About 1730 the society had grown so much that it was necessary to erect a house to worship in. John Morris gave a lot for the building and graveyard, with order that the preaching should be kept night & morning at Southampton." He also gave one hundred and twelve acres for a pasture. The lot given at this time is the same on which the present Southampton Baptist church stands. John Hart's son, Joseph, also joined the Pennepack Baptist church and was baptis'd by Joseph Wood, September 21st, 1705. The other children subsequently joined in baptism, possibly by Mr. Wood, December 10th, 1710, and Mary baptis'd by November 11th, 1713, Jan. 1st, 1714.

In 1709 John Hart was one of three appointed by the Pennepack church to consult among the places used about the best method for the carrying on of the yearly meeting, and to get things ready for the "discipline and government" of the congregation, said members of New Castle, Pennepack,

and East Jersey. In 1712 he was again appointed one of a committee to arrange a difficulty in the churches at Philadelphia.

It is not known at what time John Hart removed from Byberry to Warminster, in Bucks county, where he lived until his death. William Buck, in his history of Bucks county, says that his name is mentioned in the "Book of Ear Marks" as an owner of cattle in this county as early as 1693. He had probably not removed at that time, but may have owned and kept cattle on his plantation in Warminster. He was in Byberry in 1692, for in that year he and Thomas Budd published an "essay on the subject of oaths;" who were the first authors in the township. The "Friends' Miscellany" says he sold his plantation in Byberry in 1705; and he had probably removed to Warminster before he joined the Baptists. I do not think he changed his residence until about 1698. On the 8th of August 1697 he conveyed seventy-two acres in Byberry to James Rush, son of Thomas Rush, in consideration of ten pounds. The 9th of October of the same year he sold one hundred and one acres in that township to Andrew Bankson. One acre of this was excepted from the sale, being assigned for a public burial ground, granted the poor of said township, forever. It had been conveyed and laid out thirteen patches square. This is the same lot that his great-grandson, John Hart, deeded to Byberry township, May the 30th, 1786. I have seen a plot of a survey marked "Andrew Bankson, 225 acres," which is endorsed as being part of "John Hart's land." No doubt the one hundred and one acres were embraced in this tract. Probably the part he sold to James Rush had the homestead on it. I visited the place a few years ago. The house is an old one. On the date stone at the east end are the letters and figures T E R 1731. The house was, no doubt, erected by Thomas Rush, son of him who purchased the property.

from Mr. Hart. In 1827 the same farm was owned by Francis Ingraham.

The Warminster purchase lay between two now known as the Street and Bristol roads, and was of the road that runs across from the latter road. It is now cut up into several farms. The property descended from father to son, to Thomas Hart, son of John Hart, and when he died, in 1838, it was sold and purchased by the widow and heirs of John Hart, brother of the deceased, who have since sold it, which was the first time it had ever passed out of the family. It is now owned by Thomas L. Wynkoop. As well as I am able to determine the matter the five hundred acre tract in Warminster is in the hands of the following persons, viz:

Thomas L. Wynkoop,	107 ^{1/2}	acres,
Margaret Twining,	2	
Charles Kirk,	2	
Isaac Hobensack,	4	18
Making in all,	113	48 ^{1/2} acres.

I believe the original survey only called for four hundred and eighty-five acres.

John Hart died at his residence in Warminster in September, 1714, in the sixty-third year of his age. His widow, Susannah, died at Poet pussink the 27th of February, 1725, from which it would be inferred that after his death she returned to Byberry, to spend the remainder of her days with her own kindred.

In his will Mr. Hart left his widow fifteen pounds in silver money and all his personal property not before disposed of. He confirmed unto his son John the two hundred acres on which he lived in Warminster (the homestead I take probably), and which he had formerly conveyed to him by deed of gift. He left two hundred acres to his son Thomas with the

improvements, which he had agreed to convey to him by articles of agreement, dated March 8th, 1711. This tract is described as the "south west end of a tract laid out for about five hundred acres to John Hart, and joining to ye lands reputed John Jones' on the ye south east side and the land lately called Land's land on ye north east end, and ye land called Randall's land on the north west side, and Noble's land on ye south west end." He bequeathed to Josiah the two lots in Philadelphia. Mary got "fifteen pounds current silver money of the above said province (Pennsylvania), and one feather bed and bedding, and one mare and two colts, all bay." John Hart was the residuary legatee of the estate "here and elsewhere."

We have no record of his place of burial, but inasmuch as he was preaching at Pennepack at the time of his death no doubt he was buried there.* No tomb stone marks his last resting place. His last words were, "Now I know to a demonstration that Christ died to save me." In Proud's history of Pennsylvania Mr. Hart is described as a man of "rank, character and reputation," and a "great preacher." He had five children. Joseph died in 1714, a short time before his father, and Mary in 1721. Josiah, or his descendants, if he had any, I have not been able to trace. The Pennepack church records state "that on the 12th of August, 1715, a letter of dismission was granted to Josiah Hart for Cokahansay, upon his going to live there." This is the last we know of him. I have made diligent search for the descendants of Josiah Hart, but have not been able to discover them. It is not known that he was married. There is great uncertainty as to the location of the "Cokahansay" of that period. I have not seen the name mentioned anywhere outside the Pennepack church record, nor have the antiquarians I have consulted any knowledge of it. I do not

* Since the above was written I have read a small ms. volume by Rev. Morgan Edwards, which states that Mr. Hart was buried at Pennepack.

think, however, the old church at that time being with Cohansey, Cumberland County, New Jersey. The "H" is the only name I have met with that is similar to the "H" first settled in that vicinity as early as 1684, and the church was constituted in 1694. Mr. Keeler, minister at Penns Landing, went there in 1688 and baptised three persons. The first meeting house was built in 1711. When Joseph Hart took his "Pledge" there in 1713, Mr. Timothy Read was the minister. As the old church records were burned several years ago, no information can be obtained from that source. By the will of Joseph Hart and wife, dated 28th Rulish, 1719, it appears that Joseph Hart owned real estate in Warminster township. The eldest son, John, and his descendants, are the only offspring of John Hart, senior, whom I can trace. Joseph married Sarah Stout, April 2d, 1713, but I know nothing further of him. As he died the next year, probably he left no issue. Thomas was alive at the death of his father, who confirmed to him in his will two hundred acres of land in Warminster. On the 11th of December, 1719, himself and wife, Esther Hart, conveyed this tract to James Rush, of Byberry township. It was bounded by lands of John Hart, Jr., James Carroll, Thomas Davy, and Joseph Hart, and was part of the original purchase of five hundred acres from William Penn. This is the last record I have of him or his family, except that in 1731 his name, with others, is attached to a petition for a road in Warminster. He must have moved out of the county shortly afterward, and died away, for there is no record of him or his family to be found in the county offices. It is not known that he had children. The daughter, Mary, no doubt, died single.

CHAPTER III.

JOHN HART, eldest son of John and Susannah Hart mentioned in the preceding chapters, was born at his father's residence, in Byberry, Philadelphia county, the 16th of July, 1684. Of him we know much less than of his father. He does not appear to have occupied so important a place in public estimation, although he held several posts of honor and responsibility. He no doubt removed to Warminster with his father at the close of the seventeenth, or the beginning of the eighteenth, century. He followed the course of his father in matters of religion and in the Keith difficulty became a Baptist, but he did not unite with the church until some years afterward. He was baptised at Pennepack the 15th of November, 1706, by the Rev. Evan Morgan. He did not marry until after the family had removed to Warminster. On the 25th of November, 1708, he was united to Eleanor, daughter of Silas and Hester Crispin, and granddaughter of Thomas Holme, the surveyor general of William Penn. She was born at Byberry the 11th of September, 1687, and was also baptised at Pennepack, by Rev. Abel Morgan, the 6th of November, 1714. Her family came to Pennsylvania about the same time as the Hart's, and they lived neighbors several years. She had two own brothers and four sisters, besides several half brothers and sisters by the father's side. Her sister Mary married Thomas Lortis.

Her father in all had eleven children. It is not known whether John Hart resided at the homestead after his marriage, and until the death of his father, or took up his residence elsewhere; but probably the former, as he lived there after his father died.

The Crispin family is one of the oldest in the State, and of English origin. William, the father of Silas Crispin, was the first surveyor general appointed by Penn, but he never reached Pennsylvania as the vessel in which he sailed was driven to the West Indies where he died. He was a captain under Cromwell, and also served in the fleet of admiral Sir William Penn in the attack on Jamaica and Hispaniola. In recognition of his services Cromwell gave him a forfeited estate in Ireland. On the authority of the grandson of William Crispin, it is said he married the daughter of a merchant of Rotterdam, who was sister of the wife of admiral Penn. Thomas Holme, the grandfather of Eleanor, the wife of John Hart, was appointed to succeed William Crispin as surveyor general of Pennsylvania. It is also said that he was a midshipman in the British navy, and served under admiral Penn, in the West Indies. At the time Penn appointed him surveyor general he was living at Waterford, Ireland. He sailed from the Downs the 23d of April, 1682. He brought with him to America his two sons and two daughters, and also Silas Crispin, the son of his predecessor in office. Four years after their arrival young Crispin married the daughter Hester, from which marriage came Eleanor Hart. Silas Crispin took up 500 acres of land on the Pennepack, while Holme located a much larger tract on both sides of the same creek. Thomas Holme left no male issue, both his sons dying in his lifetime. Eleanor Crispin was the cousin of William Penn, and the blood of the great founder of Pennsylvania runs in the veins of her descendants.*

Mr. Hart was a man of wealth for the times, and occupied

* *Ward's History of Philadelphia.*

a corresponding position of influence among his fellow citizens. He was one of the two justices returned for sheriff of the county as early as 1726; and was afterward returned in the years 1731, '32, '33, '35 and '37. But he was not commissioned until 1738, and afterward in 1739, '43, '44, '45, '48, and '49. He was commissioned coroner on the 12th of October, 1741, and again in 1742. He was repeatedly appointed and commissioned justice of the peace, and was still on the list in 1757, having been commissioned the last time the 9th of June, 1752. The record states that John Hart was sworn, but that he was "old and impaired by apoplexy." At the same time William Rodman refused to give the oath and was "affirmed."

Mr. Hart being an active christian was foremost in all matters of religion in his neighborhood. The 16th of February, 1746, a portion of the members belonging to Pennepack Baptist church asked permission to establish a separate church. They say, "We your brethren and sisters, in church fellowship and commission, living at and about Southampton, the county of Bucks, having always labored under great difficulties by reason of the remoteness of our habitations from you, and having signified our desire to be separated from you (not from any dislike or want of love to any of you) but that we may be constituted a church distinct from you." They pray that a regular dismissal may be granted them, which was done accordingly, in church meeting, the 5th of April following. The petitioners were principally from the upper end of Southampton, the lower end of Warminster, and the neighboring settlements in Northampton. They published their church covenant, dedicating themselves to the service of the Almighty, the 8th of April of that year. This was the first regular organization toward establishing what is now Southampton Baptist church. Fifty-six names were signed to this paper, and it is seldom that any religious society is started under the patronage and direction of the same number

of pious and estimable people. Among the names attached to it we find those of John Hart, and Eleanor his wife, his sons Joseph and Oliver, and his daughter-in-law Elizabeth, wife of his son Joseph, all of whom became members at Southampton. He was a pillar of the church to the day of his death. He was clerk for many years, and was charged with the duty of providing for the Lord's table. Among the proceedings of a monthly meeting, held the 15th of May, 1762, is found the following entry:—"John Hart finding himself unable to attend meeting, and incapable to make the proper entries in the church book, now by the hands of his son Joseph Hart returned sd book to be disposed of as they shall think fit; and also his account of collections and disbursements for the term of fifteen years past truly stated, for their approbation, and desires also to be discharged of any further care of providing for the Lord's table; which being considered the church agreed to dismiss him according to his request, and committed the care of the church book to sd. Joseph Hart."

His infirmities compelled him to give up the active duties of church clerk in 1759. The last entry in the church book made by him is on the 14th of April, and from that time until the 16th of January, 1762, there is no record of any stated church meeting. His successor styles him "Our old Deacon and clerk." The estimation in which he was held by his brethren for his piety and virtue may be judged from the fact that he was chosen the first deacon of Southampton church, the 18th of May, 1746. He was elected before the separation took place, the new church being virtually organized before the members received their dismission from Pennepack. In the church book is found the following entry, of the date of May 17th, 1746. "Also it was then ordered, that John Hart keep the deed for the Meeting House Lott and Plantation: and that Stephen Watts keep the defeazance." His

name is found to a petition for a road in Warminster, in 1731, with those of many other inhabitants of the township.

John Hart is spoken of as being interpreter of a message from the chiefs of the Cherokees to the Delaware Indians, on the 20th of June, 1758, which was laid before the governor and council. It is not known whether he was the subject of our sketch, although he may have been, as there was no other family of this name known in the county at that time.

On the west end of the old Hart family mansion in Warminster is a date stone of the following shape and inscription:



The initials stand for John and Eleanor Hart, and he undoubtedly built the house, as he was then in active life; but his grandson John Hart, son of Joseph, in a letter to his brother Joseph, written in 1785, says that it was built by his father instead of his grandfather. John Hart lived there until his death, and it is not likely that the son rebuilt the family mansion in the lifetime of the father. Joseph's wife's name was Elizabeth, and the initials stand for either party.

John Hart died at his residence in Warminster, the 22d of March, 1763, in the eightieth year of his age, and was buried in the grave yard at Southampton Baptist church. He was gathered to his fathers full of years and rich in grace. His will is dated the 15th of the previous January, and was witnessed by Daniel Longstreth, Thomas Handeck, and Thomas Griffith, his neighbors. The families of Longstreth and Griffith are well known in the history of the county, but that of Handeck is unknown to the author. It was proved before Richard Gibbs, the deputy register of the

county, the 9th of April, 1763. The inventory of his personal effects is dated the 29th of March, and was taken by Thomas Duncan and Richard Walton, and amounts 1 to the sum of £99,10,10. After the payment of his debts, and five shillings to each of his other children, and six pounds to his cousin Susannah Rush, he left all his real and personal estate to Joseph, his then eldest living son, whom he appointed his sole executor. It is known that he died possessed of the two hundred acres given him by his father, which descended to his son Joseph. In addition, Joseph, before the death of his father, became seized of the two hundred acres which his grandfather, in his will, had confirmed to his son Thomas. This is the same tract of two hundred acres which Thomas Hart and wife conveyed to James Rush in 1754. This gave him four hundred of the four hundred and eight acres of the original purchase in Warminster, from John Penn. There was no finer land in Bucks county than this tract, and it remains so until this day. John Hart's wife died the 29th of October, 1754, in the sixty-eighth year of her age. They lie side by side in the old church yard, the spot being marked by plain marble tomb stones.

The deceased had ten children, six of whom preceded him to the grave, leaving his sons Joseph, Silas and Oliver, and his daughter Edith, living at his death. The eldest son, John, born September 10, 1709, went to Virginia, where he was killed the 14th of June, 1743, in the thirty-fourth year of his age, by the accidental discharge of his gun in his own hands. He died unmarried.

Susannah, the eldest daughter and second child, was born April the 20th, 1711. On the 31st of March, 1731, she intermarried with John Price, but lived only two years afterward, and died March 30th, 1733. She had one child, a son, born March 3d, 1732. I have taken considerable pains to trace this son and his descendants, but have not been able to do so with any degree of reliability. For this purpose I

have carefully examined the records of the county, but without avail. The family of Price is a very numerous one in Bucks county, and no doubt the husband of Susannah Hart belonged to it. Her son, Joseph Price, was alive in April, 1750, but I know nothing of him with any certainty after that time. In the register's office I find a record of a Joseph Price, of Plumstead township, who died in the fall of 1797. His wife's name was Ann, and he left daughters, Ann, Eleanor and Jane; also a son Abraham, who was not twenty-one years of age in 1804. Eleanor was a family name among the Harts. I have every reason to believe that the Joseph Price here mentioned was the son of Susannah Hart, and his children her grandchildren.

William died in infancy. Lucretia intermarried with William Gilbert, October 15th, 1741, and had three sons. Upon his death she married John Thomas, March 5th, 1752, and had two sons and two daughters. Edith intermarried with Isaac Hough, September 29th, 1748. Seth, the sixth son, died at nine years of age; and the youngest daughter died while yet an infant. This leaves us three sons and two daughters, with their descendants, to trace. Lucretia died the 15th of December, 1760. Eleanor Hart, the wife of John Hart, made a will, dated the 10th of April, 1750, by which, after leaving a shilling to each one of her children, she bequeathed to her husband all her interest in the estate of her grandfather, Thomas Holme. What this amounted to, or whether anything was recovered, I have not been able to learn.

Joseph Hart was the eldest of the four children living at the death of their father. He was the fourth child, and was born at the family mansion, in Warminster, September 1st, 1715. He arrived at considerable distinction, and by his character and services reflected credit on the family name. At the death of his father he took charge of the homestead, and assumed the position that then belonged to the head of

a family. He followed in the footsteps of his ancestors in planting and leading a useful life. There is no account of his boyhood and youth, but presume they were mainly passed on his father's plantation, when not receiving his education at such schools as the country afforded at that day. He was married the 9th of October, 1740, at the age of twenty-five, to his cousin Elizabeth Collet. She was a daughter of John and Mary Collet, and was born in Byberry, the 14th of May, 1714. She was granddaughter of Jeremiah Collet, who came to America with William Penn, and was member of the council in December, 1683. Mr. Hart profited by the teachings of his pious parents, and early united himself with the Baptist church. He was baptised at Southampton, by the reverend Jenkins Jones, the 29th of May, 1740, the spring before his marriage. His wife was baptised at Pennepack, the 5th of August, 1738. The record of their marriage in the church book specifies that they were "then both church members." He was an active and useful church member as long as he lived, and at various times held offices in it. It will be remembered that when his father became too infirm longer to discharge the duties of clerk his mantle descended to his worthy son, who was appointed to the office. He was first elected trustee in September, 1763. He was also treasurer and deacon. Down to the time of the American Revolution he was seldom, if ever, absent from the board; but for several years after that period he was too much occupied with public duties, to be a regular attendant at the meetings. He was frequently a messenger to the Philadelphia Baptist association from Southampton, and upon several occasions he was deputed to write the annual letter to that body. He was almost always on committees to confer with erring brothers and sisters, to induce them to return to the fold, and was often deputed to arrange difficulties between members. He looked after the poor and comforted the afflicted. If a disorderly minister was to be tried, colonel

Hart was appointed to conduct the trial on the part of the church. Such was the part he acted in the case of the reverend Mr. Kelly, who fell from grace, and was brought to trial before the church the 12th of July, 1771. The names of himself and wife are attached to the letter the 56 members of Southampton addressed to the Pennepack Baptist church, asking to be dismissed that they might form a new church. They also signed the new church covenant. I find an entry in the church book, that when he "was called to be on trial for a deacon," in 1746, he declined the office "for reasons best known to himself." He was not excused. On the 19th of September of that year it is recorded, "Joseph Hart's reasons for desiring to be excused from the office of deacon were desired, but upon refusing to give them to the church, Joshua Potts and Robert Parsons were appointed a committee to hear them in private, who reported that his reasons were weighty, but not sufficient to excuse him, and he was thereupon ordained deacon."

Mr. Hart entered into public life as early as 1749. In that year governor Hamilton, proprietary governor under Thomas and Richard Penn, commissioned him sheriff of Bucks county. He was re-commissioned in 1750, and again in 1751. He was appointed justice of the peace in 1747; and in 1764 he was commissioned justice of the Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas. While sheriff, in 1750, governor Hamilton required him to report the number of mills in the county for slitting or rolling iron. In his report he states, that "after inquiry by me made through my bailliwick, I find no mills or engines for slitting or rolling of iron, or plating forge to work with, a tilt hammer or furnace for making of steel which were erected within the county of Bucks aforesaid on the twenty-fourth day of June last, or at any time since, to my knowledge."

He had a literary turn of mind, and throughout his life gave encouragement to learning and the dissemination of

useful knowledge. He was one of the founders of the Union Library at Hatborough, Montgomery county, now one of the most flourishing institutions of the kind in the State. On 19th of July, 1755, Joseph Hart, reverend Charles Beatty, reverend Joshua Potts and John Lukens met at the "Crooked Billet," now Hatborough, to propose a plan for a library, which was agreed upon and adopted. Public notice was given, inviting all persons who felt an interest in the scheme to meet on the 2d of August following, at the house of David Rees, at that place. Many persons met at the time and place appointed, who approved the plan, signed the constitution and by-laws, and became members. These original subscribers are in Mr. Hart's handwriting. The 1st meeting for the election of directors was held the 1st of November following. He was chosen a director, and served in the board for several years, and was a member of the library company to the day of his death. He was president of the board of directors in 1760 and '61. At the yearly meeting in 1760, it was ordered that Joseph Hart, faire, get bound Smellett's History of England, in 7 volumes, and also newly bound Quarles' Emblems, Blackman on Redemption, and other books, which had been damaged on shipboard, and he was also directed to get printed small tickets with the name of the Library, and "such other devices as he shall think proper," to put upon the books. At the yearly meeting in 1761 he was directed to tender the thanks of the society to Joseph Galloway, for a gift of books, to which Mr. Galloway returned a very polite answer, dated, Newtown, Bucks County, March 14th. I find among the records of the library the following books, which Mr. Hart took out, viz:—Pope, Smellett's History, Civil Law, Natural History, Belle Letters, Tattler, Cat's Letters, Shakspear, Hume's Inquiry, Lock on the Understanding, Lock on Government, and Watts' Logic. These were interspersed with the best English literature of the

day. His choice of books indicates a refined and cultivated taste and a sound understanding.

Mr. Hart had an early taste for military matters, and was second to none in patriotic devotion to the country. I find him in commission in 1747. In that year he was chosen ensign of captain Henry Kroesen's company of "Associators of Bucks county," in the regiment commanded by colonel Alexander Grayden. After the defeat of general Braddock, in 1755, the assembly of Pennsylvania passed an act for the "better ordering and regulating" the militia of the province, under which law the governor commissioned him a captain. Afterward, in 1756, when the militia of Pennsylvania were embodied for the defence of the province, he was again commissioned captain of a Bucks county company. These commissions, with many others, are still in possession of the family.

CHAPTER IV.

THE most valuable public services of Joseph Hart were those rendered during the Revolutionary contest. In this great struggle he early took the side of the colonies against the encroachments of the British crown, and risked reputation, property, and even life itself in the cause. His standing gave him great influence, and he was probably the foremost man in the county of Bucks in moulding public opinion and sustaining his country. In point of zeal and fidelity he was second to no man in the State. He was among the first to gather up the strength of the colony before the contest broke out, and when it became evident there would be a rupture with the mother country. He attended a public meeting held at Newtown, the 9th of July, 1774, to appoint a committee to represent Bucks county "at a meeting of the several committees of the respective counties of Pennsylvania to be held at Philadelphia, the 15th of July instant." He was appointed a member of said committee; which, beside himself, consisted of John Kidd, Joseph Kirkbride, James Wallace, Henry Wynkoop, Samuel Folk, and John Wilkinson. The Newtown meeting adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved: That the inhabitants of this county have the same opinion of the dangerous tendency of the claims of the British Parliament to make laws binding on the inhabitants of the colonies in all cases whatsoever without their consent,

as other of our fellow American subjects have." The meeting recommended a general congress, to be composed of delegates from all the provinces. The convention met in Carpenter's hall in Philadelphia, and continued in session several days. On the 19th of July Mr. Hart was appointed member of a committee to draw and present to the assembly a resolution recommending that a "congress of deputies from the several colonies be immediately assembled to consult together."

In pursuance of a recommendation of the continental congress, an election was held at Newtown, the 15th of December, 1774, to elect a committee of safety for the county of Bucks. Twenty of the most prominent citizens were chosen, of which Mr. Hart was one. The committee met and was organized the 16th of January, 1775, when he was chosen chairman, and John Chapman clerk. A committee of correspondence was appointed, at the head of which was Mr. Hart, who was clothed with power to call the committee of safety together whenever, in his opinion, the state of public affairs might require it. This committee collected £252.19.18, to relieve the people "of the town of Boston," which was paid into the hands of John and Samuel Adams. He was a member of every important sub-committee and most generally chairman. On the 8th of May he was appointed a delegate to a provincial convention if it should be deemed necessary to call one together.

About this time frequent complaint was made to the committee of safety of persons speaking in contemptuous and disrespectful terms of the cause of America, and the continental congress. It was resolved to take notice of them, and Mr. Hart was appointed to examine into such cases. John Lacey, afterward a brigadier general in the militia, preferred charges against one Thomas Smith, of Upper Makefield township. He was brought before the committee, and after a full investigation of his case it reported as follows:—

"Proof having been made by incontestible evidence that

Thomas Smith of Upper Makefield had uttered expressions to the following purport, viz: "That the measures of congress had already enslaved America, and done more damage than all the acts the parliament ever intended to lay upon us, that the whole was nothing but a scheme of a party of hot-headed Presbyterians, and that he believed the devil was at the bottom of the whole, that the taking up arms was the most scandalous thing a man could be guilty of, and more heinous than an hundred of the grossest offences against the moral law, &c., &c." The committee resolved that the said Thomas Smith was an enemy to the rights of British Americans, and all persons were recommended to break off all kind of dealings with him until he should make proper satisfaction to the committee for his misconduct. In December, 1775, Mr. Hart was again elected a member of the committee of safety for the ensuing year, and was made chairman of the main committee and of that on correspondence. The committee of safety was both the legislative and executive authority of the county, and was again composed of the most substantial and influential gentlemen in it. The Declaration of Independence left the people almost without civil government, and for the time being the county committees supplied the entire machinery of political and municipal organization.

In the spring of 1776 the people of Pennsylvania agitated the question of establishing a new government. They had lost confidence in the assembly, which until that time had centred in itself the supreme power of the province. In May the committee of Philadelphia addressed a letter to each of the county committees, requesting them to appoint delegates, to meet in Philadelphia on the 18th of June, to consider the mode of electing members of a provincial convention, to be held at such time and place as might be agreed upon. The measure was approved by the committee of Bucks, which chose as delegates Joseph Hart, John Kidd, James Wallace, Benjamin Seigle and Henry Wynkoop. The convention

met in Carpenter's hall at the time fixed upon. Colonel Thomas McKean was chosen president, and Joseph Hart vice president. In this conference he took a leading part. He was twice chairman in committee of the whole; was on the committee to determine the number of members of which the convention should consist; and reported to the house the resolution prescribing the qualification of voters and the form of test oath to be administered. The latter was in the following words, to wit:—

"I, A. B., do declare that I do not hold myself bound to bear allegiance to George the Third, king of Great Britain, &c., and that I will not, by any means, directly or indirectly, oppose the establishment of a free government in this province by the convention now to be chosen, nor the measures adopted by congress against the tyranny attempted to be established in these colonies by the court of Great Britain." The report was unanimously adopted. The formation of a State government was agreed upon; and the 8th of July was the time fixed for holding an election for delegates to a convention, which was to assemble in Philadelphia the 15th of the same month. Mr. Hart was one of the judges that held the election in Bucks county.

On the 4th of June the continental congress resolved to establish a flying camp of ten thousand men in the middle colonies, and Pennsylvania was called upon to furnish six thousand as her quota of that number. They were to serve until the first of December, unless sooner discharged, and were to be paid and subsisted in the same manner as continental troops. The convention or conference at Carpenter's hall took measures to assist in raising the troops apportioned to Pennsylvania, and the associators of the different counties were called upon to fill up their ranks. A committee, of which Mr. Hart was a member, was appointed to devise ways and means to raise the 4,500 troops which the province still lacked of supplying its quota, and fit them to take the field.

The committees of safety were authorized to appoint the officers. The number of men allotted to Bucks county was four hundred. The resolutions of the committee on the subject were referred to the assembly, but they adjourned without taking any action upon them. The conference made an effort to carry into effect the will of congress. This body adjourned the 25th of June. Immediately upon the adjournment the committee of safety of Bucks county held a meeting to hasten the quota of the county into the field. This was the 10th of July, and on their minutes is found the following resolution, viz:

"Resolved: That the committee will Endeavours that the resolve of the late pro for embodying 400 of the associators to be immediately put into execution, and the gentlemen be appointed officers, being the p to this county, viz: - Joseph Hart, colonel; Captains, John Folwell, William Roberts, William Hart, Valentine Opp, and John Jamison; first lieutenants, John Koesen, Henry Darrah, Hugh Long, Philip Trumbower, and Dennis Middlesworth; second lieutenants, Abraham DuBois, James Shaw, Jacob Drake, Samuel Deane, and John Irvine; ensigns, —— McKissack, William Hines, Joseph Hart, Stoffel Keller, and John McCammon; adjutant, John Johnson; surgeon, Joseph Fenton, jr.; quartermaster, Alexander Benstead."

The conference was not without good results. It gave birth to the convention of the following July, which formed the first constitution of Pennsylvania, established popular government in the State, and superseded the revolutionary assembly and committees of safety.

Mr. Hart was not satisfied with doing service in conventions and committees, but his patriotism carried him into the field. We find him in the army as early as the summer of 1776, in command of a regiment of Bucks county militia, serving in New Jersey. The committee of safety, of which

he was chairman, took action at an early day to raise troops to meet the shock of war, which they saw was inevitable. On the 8th of May, 1775, they passed a resolution recommending the people of the townships to form themselves into military companies, and several were raised in different parts of the county. On the 20th of July the officers met at the public house of John Bogart, to elect field officers. Joseph Hart was elected colonel of the second battalion. The other officers were: Robert Shewell, lieutenant colonel; James McMasters, first major; Gilbert Rodman, second major; Joseph Shaw, standard bearer, and William Thompson, adjutant. Colonel Hart made return of the election to the committee of safety, the 24th of April, 1776, which they certified to the speaker of the assembly, in order that he might receive his commission. He appointed the reverend Robert Keith chaplain to his battalion. On the 19th of July the continental congress passed a resolution earnestly recommending the convention of Pennsylvania to hasten the march of the militia into New Jersey. The convention, by resolution of the 10th of August, established a flying camp of her militia in that State, to serve until the 1st of January, unless sooner discharged. But colonel Hart did not wait for the authorities to urge him to take the field. He had already marched to the new camp at the head of his regiment before the State convention had taken action on the resolution of congress. He was encamped at Amboy. I make the following extracts from the journal of captain Benjamin Loxley, who commanded a company of artillery at the same camp:—

“ Saturday 10th, (August, 1776,) at 10 A. M. we paraded the men: captain Stiles joined us, and marched down near colonel Miles’ house; there took the right of the Bucks county battalion, commanded by colonel Hart: formed the circle, and William Bradford, jnnr., brigade major, by order of general Roberdeau, read the address from general Washington.”

"Headquarters, Amboy, August 10th,

"Parole Mifflin: countersign, war; field officer for tomorrow, colonel Hart."

On the 2d of September, at the request of general Dickinson, colonel Hart addressed a letter to the Pennsylvania committee of safety, informing them that he had been informed that three companies of the third Battalion of Bucks county, commanded by colonel Kiehline, did not intend to "march forward in defence of their country." We find him at home, on the 8th of December, probably on leave, to meet the committee, active in forwarding men to reinforce Washington, who was being driven from the Jerseys by the victorious British army. On that day he wrote the committee, stating the difficulty he had in getting the militia into the field, and expressing great fear that the ranks of the battalion would not be very full. No provision was made for the men at camp, and he says "it will be impossible for them to lie in the open air without tents or cover."

The greater part of the militia composing the flying camp had returned by the beginning of December, but the battalion of colonel Hart was in the field some days longer. On the 12th of that month, general Washington, from his headquarters, at Trenton falls, writes to Brigadier general Ewing, that he had ordered a part of colonel Hart's battalion to join his brigade. Ewing at this time was stationed on the west bank of the Delaware, with orders to guard the river from opposite Bordentown to Yardley's Mills, and to act in conjunction with colonel Cadwallader, who was stationed with his regiment near Bristol. On the 17th of December the Pennsylvania committee of safety authorized general Washington to call out the militia of the counties of Bucks and Northampton, to reinforce the continental army. In pursu-

ance of this authority the commander-in-chief addressed the following letter to colonel Hart, on the 19th:

"Sir: The honorable committee of safety of the State of

Pennsylvania having by a resolve, passed the 17th day of this instant, December, authorized me to call forth the militia of the county of Bucks, to the assistance of the continental army under my command, I hereby require you immediately to issue orders to the captains of your regiment to summon the officers and privates of their companies to meet on the 28th day of this instant, at the usual place for their joining in battalion, with their arms and accoutrements in good order, and when so met march immediately to the city of Philadelphia, and there put yourselves under the command of major general Putnam, and you are further required to make an exact return of the names and places of abode of such officers and privates as refuse to appear with their arms and accoutrements, at the time and place appointed, that they may be dealt with as the resolve above referred to directs.

“Given under my hand, at head-quarters, this 19th day of December, 1776.

(Signed) “GEORGE WASHINGTON.”

The head-quarters of the continental army at this time were in Bucks county. At the time of meeting but a small number of the battalion repaired to the place of rendezvous. On the 29th colonel Hart made report to Washington of the number who refused or neglected to march to Philadelphia agreeably to his orders. Their names and residence are given in the American Archives, and the number of delinquents shows extraordinary lukewarmness in the cause. Of the company that belonged to Warwick township forty-nine refused to march, and of the Plumstead company there were sixty-seven delinquents. I have no means of telling how long colonel Hart and his battalion remained on duty in Philadelphia, but it is probable they were discharged the last of December or the beginning of January. On his return to the county he immediately resumed his duties with the committee. On the 19th of February he was appointed on a committee with Henry Wynkoop and Richard Gibbs, to

search the house of Isaac Hicks, of Newtown, late clerk of the court of Bucks county, and authorized to take possession of all public records they might find there. Mr. Hicks was supposed to be inimical to the cause of the colonies. In their reply on the 22d instant, the committee state that they "repaired to the house of Isaac Hicks, at Newtown, and received from Mrs. Hicks all the papers she alleged to be in the house, and deposited the same in the public office," and that they "have ordered the magazine to be removed."

During the winter and spring of 1777 the continental army was in great need of blankets to prevent the men suffering from cold, and the Pennsylvania committee of safety appointed commissioners in the respective counties to collect them from the people. They were to be appraised and paid for. The commissioners for Bucks were Joseph Hart, James Benezett, and John Gill, who appointed one person in each township to collect blankets. Colonel Hart was made treasurer. The number of blankets collected in the county was about three hundred, and the amount paid for them was £678.12.6. The account was afterward audited by George Wood and John Lacey, jr., and found to be correct, with a balance of £72.17.6 in the hands of the treasurer, which was properly accounted for. The blankets were appraised the first day of May. On the 1st of August Thomas Jenks, jr., who owned a fulling mill near Newtown, received of captain Larrance two hundred blankets, and on the 23d of September the same Thomas Jenks acknowledged to have received of James Benezett "twenty pounds, in full, for scouring, tentering, and drying 200 blankets belonging to the State of Pennsylvania." On the 23d of September, Daniel Rose, Asst. Q. M. G., acknowledges to have received fifty-three blankets, for the use of the continental army under general Washington, sent by Thomas Yardley, at the recommendation of general Mifflin. These must have been over and above the general collections, for they are not included in the number reported

by the committee. Thomas Yardley contributed one blanket, in Lower Makefield, and was paid £1.15 for it. In all, that township only furnished nine blankets for the continental army, probably the contributions of persons friendly to the cause.

In the summer of 1777 colonel Hart was elected a member of the supreme executive council of Pennsylvania, for Bucks county, and took his seat in that body the 2d of July. He served in that capacity until the middle of October, 1779, when not being again a candidate for re-election, general John Lacey was elected to represent the county in his place. He was appointed lieutenant of Bucks county in the spring or early in the summer of 1780, by the executive council of the State—further evidence of the confidence that body reposed in his integrity and patriotism. The exact time of his appointment is not known, but he was in the discharge of the duties as early as June.

CHAPTER V.

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ON the 29th of June, soon after Joseph Hart was appointed lieutenant of Bucks county, the executive council authorized him to arrest a woman by the name of Tumbleston, described as a person of "general disaffection to the American cause," to seize all letters and papers that might be found in her house, and if there be sufficient cause to take her before the council for examination. The order was signed "William Moore, vice president." The office of colonel Hart made him the chief military authority of the county, and his duties were arduous to one so much advanced in years. In the summer of 1780 he was active in preparing the militia of the county to reinforce the commander-in-chief, should he require their services. In 1782 he was directed to order out fifty militiamen to guard the county jail at Newtown, but whether to prevent the escape of prisoners or to protect it from an assault of the populace is not known. The order was complied with, but when the men arrived and found no arrangements made for lodging and feeding them they were much dissatisfied and threatened to return home. Colonel Hart prevailed on them to remain, and "billetted" them on the town on his own credit, although he had no authority to do so or to assume the responsibility. The county commissioners refused to direct the treasurer to pay the expense, and he was obliged to present the bill to the executive council, which no doubt ordered it to be paid.

Soon after his election to the executive council of the State in the summer of 1777, the assembly passed an act constituting a "council of safety" in lieu of the old board. The members of the executive council were continued in office, and the number was increased by the addition of several prominent persons to it. The change took place, I believe, the 13th of October, and it was in this body that colonel Hart served the balance of his term of office. He was also register of the county of Bucks, as there was no prohibition to holding two offices at the same time. His commission is dated March 21st, 1777, and was issued by the executive council. At no time did he permit his civil and military duties to interfere with each other. In addition to these official positions in the State and county which he filled so continuously for several years, his fellow citizens of Warminster township, meanwhile, honored him with places of public trust. In 1782 he and Samuel Smith were elected to represent Bucks county in the board of censors, a body whose duty it was to inquire whether the constitution had been violated, try impeachments, and recommend the repeal of injurious laws. On the 7th of June, 1784, he was appointed one of the judges of the court of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the county, which was the last office he occupied, and which he held until his death.

Although colonel Hart was such an active patriot he was not much disturbed by the prowling bands of depredators that roamed about the country. In only one case did he lose stock, in 1782, when some horses were stolen from him by two notorious characters, George Sinclair and Caleb Paul. Fortunately the shock of war was not much felt in his neighborhood, and he did not suffer beyond the damage done by foraging parties of the enemy. The battle of the Crooked Billet, in 1778, was partly fought on his plantation, when the British troops committed some excesses on his premises. There is a tradition that the troopers visited the family

mansion and rode their horses into the kitchen. After the British had occupied Philadelphia and overrun the larger part of the surrounding country, he was fearful lest his activity might draw upon him the indignation of the enemy - particularly the tories; and he resolved at one time to send his family to his brother Silas, in Virginia, but he did not do it. He owned the mill property now belonging to Dr. William Hallowell, in Moreland township, Montgomery county, in 1778, but never resided there; his home being always in Warminster. In that year the arms collected in that and the neighboring townships were hid under the floor of the mill, and a few soldiers stationed there to guard them.

During the Revolutionary war colonel Hart carried on an extensive correspondence with prominent characters in all branches of the public service, as well as those in civil station. Frequent letters passed between him and his brothers Oliver and Silas; the former a distinguished Baptist divine, at Charleston, South Carolina, and the latter living in Augusta county, Virginia. One of his most frequent and interesting correspondents was the reverend William VanHorn, a chaplain in the main army under Washington. He was minister at the Southampton Baptist church when the war broke out, but left the sacred desk to serve his country in the field. I have not been able to learn much of Mr. VanHorn and his family. He was the son of the reverend Peter Peterson VanHorn, minister at Pennepack in 1743—and probably there at a later period. He was married the 1st of December, 1772, to Lavinia Budd, daughter of Thomas and Jamima Budd, of Northampton, Burlington county, West Jersey, by the reverend Samuel Jones, then pastor at Pennepack. It is not known at what time he ceased to be pastor at Southampton, but he was there in 1783, which year his youngest child was born. He probably left there in 1785, and most likely went away because of the inadequacy of the support given him by his congregation. I am led to this belief from

a paragraph in a letter from Mr. Oliver Hart to his brother Joseph, written from Hopewell, New Jersey, the 18th of April, 1785. In speaking of Mr. VanHorn leaving Southampton, he says:—

“I am a little sorry that Mr. VanHorn should be obliged to leave Southampton for the want of a living. From the opinion I have formed of that man, I should have thought the church and congregation would have strained every nerve rather than part with him. Perhaps they will not hastily be supplied.”

Under date of July 13th, 1778, Mr. VanHorn wrote to colonel Hart from a place he designates as “N. Y. Government, Kahiejate,” giving an account of the manner the 4th of July was celebrated that year by the army. He says:—

“On ye 4th instant our troops announced our independence by a feu-de-joy. On ye south elevated and beautiful bank of Rariton the troops with green boughs in their hats were paraded in two lines. His Excellency’s guard on ye right, next 13 pieces of artillery, then ten or 12 brigades, with a piece of artillery on ye right and in ye centre of each, composed the first line extending a very considerable distance; the rear line consisting of about half as many brigades, disposed in ye same order, about 150 yards distant, formed the disposition of the whole army. His Excellency having viewed ye whole, and given ye orders returned to his quarters on the other side of ye river, opposite ye right wing of ye front line, which were on an eminence commanding a prospect of ye whole, and having ascended to a balcony on ye house, and ye signal being given 13 cannon were fired; then followed a running discharge of cannon and musquetry from the right to left, and continued from ye rear to ye right of ye same, and then a general huzza. The whole was performed three times, and the troops brought off without an accident.” His brother Silas wrote him under date of February 23d, 1778: “Tho’ I have lain as it were dormant when our

country hath been in such distress, I cannot but revere you, my dear brother, for the active part you have taken and still persist in. That you may long be continued a useful member to a bleeding country, may leave this world in a good old age, and have the approbation of ‘well done good and faithful servant, enter thou unto the joy of the Lord,’ is and shall be the hearty prayer of thy loving brother.”

His brother Oliver writing to colonel Hart from Charleston, under date of March 24th, 1778, on the subject of his activity in the cause of the country, says: “I am glad that you still take an active part in the American cause, and hope you will never give up while you are able to serve your country. The situation of affairs in your State must be alarming and affecting. The policy of Britain, in the present controversy, would disgrace the most barbarous nation; and the conduct of the British army in America will remain in indelible characters of blood in future generations. Their cause is unjust and their measures diabolical. For my own part I cannot trace the ravages of their army without horror and indignation. I hope, however, that your property hath not fallen into their unhallowed hands. But I would much rather sacrifice my all than that America should be enslaved.”

Colonel Hart had now run his life of activity and usefulness. He died at his residence in Warminster, the 25th day of February, 1788, and was buried in the family burying ground at Southampton. His wife had died on the 19th of the same month, and was buried at the same place. On the tomb stone which marks their last resting place is inscribed the following: “Here lie the remains of Joseph Hart, esquire, who departed this life the 25th day of February, 1788, aged 72 years; also the remains of Elizabeth, his wife, who departed this life the 19th of February, 1788, aged 74 years. In their deaths they were not much divided. His long and useful life was almost wholly devoted to the public service of

his country; while the lives of both were eminent for piety and virtue."

In all respects colonel Joseph Hart was one of the most useful and prominent citizens in eastern Pennsylvania during the trying period of the Revolution. His descendants have cause to be proud of the reputation he has left behind him, for usefulness and piety. From the fact that all his contemporaries have long since gone to the grave it is impossible to learn many of the personal characteristics of this upright citizen. A few years ago Mr. Safety Maghee, who died at the age of nearly one hundred years, and who was acquainted with colonel Hart toward the close of his life, detailed to the writer the following recollection of him:

"I knew colonel Joseph Hart. He was active through the Revolution from the beginning; and was considered an able magistrate. For a number of years he was so much engaged in public affairs that he employed an overseer to manage his plantation, which was unusual in that day. When he rode out he always went armed. He furnished a large quantity of provisions to the army, and held a great number of certificates which were finally paid after some difficulty. During the war a portion of the army was at one time encamped upon his plantation. While there I went up to see the troops; and saw two men whipped on one occasion for robbing hen roosts. Colonel Hart was greatly respected by everybody and had their confidence. He was a business man. He was a good-looking man, of medium height and well formed. I was with him in his last illness, and on his death-bed he was cheerful. When he died I went to Hopewell, New Jersey, to inform his brother Oliver of his death; who came over to the funeral, and I think preached the sermon, though I am not certain about that. He was considered a pretty stern character. I always understood that his decisions as a magistrate stood the test and were considered very correct. He was considered a good farmer, and his

farm was in good order and very productive. At that time it was the custom to serve out liquor to the guests at a funeral. When they arrived some one was ready with the bottle and glasses to give them something to drink. At colonel Hart's funeral I carried the liquor round and treated the people as they arrived."

Joseph Hart had six children, all sons, named William, John, Silas, Josiah, Joseph, and Joseph the second, the first Joseph having died in infancy. William, the eldest, died in 1760, at the age of nineteen, and unmarried. John died two years before his father, leaving Silas, Josiah and Joseph living at the time of his death.

John, the second son of colonel Joseph Hart, was born at Warminster, the 29th of November, 1743. He attained to some local prominence. He passed his youth to manhood, at the homestead, assisting in the labor on his father's plantation, and attended such schools as the country then afforded, where he acquired an ordinary English education. On the 13th of September, 1767, he was married to Rebecca Rees, daughter of David and Margaret Rees, of the Crooked Billet, now Hathborough, Montgomery county. She was born the 21st of August, 1746. Soon after his marriage he removed to near old Chester, in what is now Delaware, but then Chester county, where he owned a mill, and carried on milling business several years. When the troubles with Great Britain took place he espoused the cause of the colonies with great warmth. That country was filled with tories, and on account of his known whig principles he received so much persecution that he was obliged to leave his mill and return to Bucks, I do not know at what time this took place, but it was, no doubt, sometime in 1777; for his wife died the 9th of November of that year, at Warminster, which must have occurred after they had removed from Chester county. His family undoubtedly took up their residence at his father's house for a time. He never re-married. He spent

the balance of his life in Bucks county. He was deputy recorder of the county in 1779. He took an active part in polities, and was a zealous supporter of independence during the whole of the revolutionary struggle. He was appointed county treasurer in the spring of 1779, to fill the vacancy of Henry Wynkoop, whom the legislature had elected a member of congress. He notified the commissioners of his acceptance at their meeting April 2d. On the 20th they met at William Bennett's, in Euckingham, now Righter's tavern, Centreville, when Mr. Hart gave bond in four hundred pounds for the faithful discharge of his duties. The securities were William Bennett and Thomas Folwell. The bond was approved the same day. He was still county treasurer in 1781. In April of that year he addressed a letter to the President of the State, to inquire whether he should pay the sergeants a dollar a piece for each recruit they enlisted. On the 10th of May he wrote President Reed, giving his reasons for the want of success in reeniting men for the army. On the 18th of July he received a letter from Timothy Matlack requiring him to make provision for certain reenits which captain Claypole was authorized to enlist.

The 22d of October, 1781, while Mr. Hart was treasurer of Bucks county, he was robbed of a considerable amount of public money. This event created great commotion at the time. The county-seat was then at Newtown, where the office was kept, and where Mr. Hart resided. The perpetrators of this outrage were notorious characters of the county, some of them known tories and declared outlaws. The active men were said to be Ned Connard, Robert Steel, George Burns, two Woodwards, one named Paul, Aaron and Moses Doan, and Jesse and Solomon Vickers. Other persons who were not present, but assisted in laying the plans for accomplishing the robbery, received part of the money. It took place on a Monday night. Before the attempt was made, Moses Doan rode through the village to see if the situation

was favorable and to call on an accomplice. They came into town about ten o'clock and surrounded the dwelling of Mr. Hart, who lived in the house formerly owned and occupied by Abraham Bond, and which we believe still belongs to his family. Jesse Vickers was placed sentinel at the gate at the back of the house, while Steel, the Deans, Woodwards, and Paul went into the house. They compelled Mr. Hart and his family to remain quiet by threats, while they went up stairs and got what money was there. They then went up to the office, at the court house, which they broke open, and obtained considerable more. On the way they met a citizen in the street whom they made a prisoner and took with them, and Solomon Vickers was placed over him as guard at the corner of the jail. It is said the robbers went to the Wrightstown school house, where they divided the spoils. The money was divided into fourteen or fifteen shares, each one receiving about \$140 in specie, and some sixty in Pennsylvania currency. The Deans were at the head of the affair, and one John Tombleson or Tomlinson, living near Newtown, harbored them while making their arrangements. A few years ago Mrs. Elizabeth Hough, daughter of Mr. Hart, who was about seven years of age at that time, related to the author her recollections of the event. The money at the house was in the room where herself and the rest of the children were sleeping. When the robbers entered the room some of the children began to cry, when one of them said, "Don't be afraid, children, we will not hurt you, we are only going to take the money up to the office to your father." Several men came into the room. Mrs. Hough thinks they took a pillow case from the bed to put the money in. She also thinks they wore her father's great-coat up to the office, so that the people whom they might meet would believe it was the treasurer himself. When they entered the house Robert Thomas, a neighbor, was sitting talking with Mr.

Hart, and raised up to go, but the latter pulled him down into his seat again and kept him there.

Three years afterward Mr. Hart applied to the legislature for the passage of a law relieving him from the payment of the amount of money stolen. The State appointed Francis Murray, John Carr, and Alexander Hughes commissioners, who were joined with Joseph Thomas, a member of the House, who were authorized to investigate the matter and make report. The following is a copy of the statement of Mr. Hart, made under oath and subscribed before the commissioners, viz:—

“The examination of John Hart, treasurer of the county of Bucks, respecting the robbery of the treasury on the night of the 22d of October, 1781, taken the 9th day of January, 1784:

“Who saith: That about 10 o'clock of the evening of the 22d day of October, 1781, as he was sitting at supper by his kitchen fire, in company only with his house-keeper Mary Hellings, and Robert Thomas, one of his neighbors, the door (which had been shut and latched) was unceremoniously opened, and a number of men, unknown, armed with various weapons, instantly intruded themselves into the house, forming a semicircle around the examinant and those with him. Their first salutation (on seeing the latter rise at the first opening of the door) was, “Keep your seats, good people.” They now pointed a pistol at this examinant, accompanying the same with other menaces, and a variety of hasty questions respecting who lived there, what arms were in the house, and where, and whether the examinant had not charge of the public money. This they said they were come for, and were resolved to have. A spare candle lying on the table, one of them took it up and lighting it ran with several others into the parlor, and thence up stairs (leaving a guard of two men behind them). There they broke sundry locks in search of the money, which having found, they bore or sent all away,

together with some money and other articles private property. That having completed the robbery thus far, they came to the examinant and demanded the key to the office, questioned him closely whether he had not any gold, and whether it was at the house or office, or under lock and key. To all which he thought himself obliged to answer, that he had gold at the office, and that it was not under lock and key. A party now went off, taking a lantern and candle with them, and as it afterward appeared to examinant, entered the office, where having broken open a desk, they robbed it of a quantity of money it contained, both paper and silver, leaving only a few small pieces; but that the gold about which they had been so particular, with a considerable sum of State money, escaped their search. This being done, and after having kept the examinant and associates under guard, as he thinks upward of three hours, they left his house, but in so cautious a manner, that he could not know the time of their final departure, as some of them were heard loitering out of doors, on both sides of the house, a considerable time after they had all gone out of it. This examinant further saith, that at the time of said robbery, he had good reason to believe the perpetrators were between twelve and twenty in number, as he frequently saw five or six of them together, and at the same time heard others of them, both in doors and without, who were not in sight, and further, that by the said robbery the said examinant was deprived of the precise sum of £735.17.9½ in hand money which belonged to the effective supplies for the year 1781; and that as to the time during which he had the same on hand, he begs leave to refer to a copy of his cash account, for that tax, which he says exhibits the true date of all his receipts and payments on account thereof to the night of the robbery (which copy is hereto subjoined). That with respect to the State money list, (which belonged to the public,) this examinant further saith, that it amounted to about £1307 according to the best esti-

mation in his power to make, and wholly appertained to the several taxes levied in continental money, but chiefly to the first class and 2d and 8th monthly, one-third whereof was received by him in September preceding the robbery, and about two-thirds whereof within the month of October when the robbery was committed; and further this examinant saith not.

(Signed)

"JOHN HART."

A bill was subsequently passed for his relief, though I believe it was not done until after his death. The affair caused great trouble to himself and family. Some of the parties engaged in this robbery were afterward arrested and brought to punishment. I believe that Tombleson was subsequently hanged for a graver offence.

John Hart had a taste for poetry and occasionally indulged in its composition. He sent some of his effusions to his uncle Oliver, at Charleston, S. C., for his opinion of their merits, as he was considered a proper judge. In his uncle's letter to his father, dated July 17th, 1761, he writes, "I have not yet made my remarks on John's poetry, but hope to do so by next opportunity." This was when he was a young man, eighteen years of age, but it is not known whether the passion continued when he reached his more mature years. Neither is it known what was the opinion of his uncle Oliver about his youthful productions, for the "remarks" promised to his father have not come under my notice.

CHAPTER V

laid his desk and book-case together with all his school books. "On condition as to the last only, that he resume his learning and place himself at Rhode Island college, under the tuition of the reverend Doctor Manning." After his death the children probably removed to their grand-father's, in Warminster, as their mother had been dead some years, and he was the person most likely to take an interest in their welfare. I am strengthened in this belief from the circumstance that one of the daughters, Elizabeth, was married at his house a few years later.

William, the eldest son, studied medicine, but I am not informed whether he completed his scholastic studies at Rhode Island college, as requested in the will of his father. He studied his profession in Philadelphia, and was there in 1793, when the yellow fever was so fatal. At the suggestion of his uncle Joseph he left the city until the disease had abated, when he returned and finished his studies. In a letter to him, dated Philadelphia, September 17th, 1793, he writes, "The city at this awful time is very far from being an eligible place of residence." In the same letter he mentions that he "is going out of town this afternoon to spend a few days with Dr. Wistar." While in the city he boarded at a Mr. White's in the northern liberties. He settled in practice at Newtown. On the 31st of October, 1800, he married Maria Irwin, daughter of the reverend Nathaniel Irwin, and had issue, a daughter, who died in infancy. His wife died the 25th of September, 1802, two months after her infant daughter. He probably made Newtown his place of residence until he was taken with his last illness, when he removed to the house of his father-in-law, Governor Snyder appointed him register and recorder of the county June 1st, 1805, and re-appointed him February 14th, 1809. He filled these two offices to his death. He probably never practiced medicine to any extent. In the winter of 1810 he purchased the farm of his uncle Silas, in Warminster, for the sum of

fifty dollars per acre. It is the same now owned by Isaac Hobensack. He never lived upon it. His will is dated April 6th, 1810. His brother-in-law, Nathaniel Irwin, was his deputy.

Mr. Irwin, his father-in-law, was a distinguished character in his day. He was born in Chester county, in 1756, and was of Scotch-Irish descent. He graduated at the college of New Jersey in 1770, studied theology and was licensed to preach in 1772. He was settled at Neshaminy church, the 1st of May, 1774, and continued to preach there until his death, in 1812. He was a man of large information, and possessed great influence, both in the church and out of it. He was a noted politician, and at one time his word was all powerful in the formation of the Democratic ticket in Bucks county. He was strongly urged for congress a few years before his death, and could easily have been nominated and elected, but declined the honor. He was a great patron of the sciences, and was the first who gave encouragement to John Fitch, the inventor of the steamboat. Fitch says, that while he was watching the revolutions of Mr. Sinton's chaise-wheels, as he followed behind it one Sunday returning from listening to one of Mr. Irwin's sermons, the idea first struck him that a boat might be propelled through the water by wheels. He was active in the removal of the county-seat from Newtown, and the new site is said to have been mainly fixed at Doylestown through his influence. He lived in the large white house now owned by Samuel B. Wilgus, on the Doylestown and Willow Grove turnpike, a mile below War-rington, in that township. He died there, and probably that was his residence the greater part of the time he was pastor of Neshaminy.

Dr. William Hart had a great-uncle, Silas, who lived and died in Virginia, childless, toward the close of the last century, leaving considerable estate. The doctor evidently expected to receive part of this estate on the death of the

uncle, judging from the tenor of a letter to his uncle Joseph, written while he was studying medicine in Philadelphia. Under date of July 14th, 1796, he writes, "At length a copy of the last will and testament of uncle Silas Hart has arrived. It appears that the principal part of his estate is devised for better purpose than the manufacturing doctors." The estate in question was left to the Philadelphia Baptist Association. He died the 13th of August, 1810, at Mr. Irwin's, in Warminster township, and with his death his immediate branch of the Hart family became extinct. He was succeeded in the office of register by John Pugh, who was appointed August 31st, 1810. His last official act was recording the will of William Stackhouse, July 26th.

The eldest daughter of John Hart, Elizabeth, was married to Dr. Silas Hough. They were cousins. He was the son of Isaac Hough, who married Edith Hart, the grand daughter of the first progenitor of the family in America. Dr. Hough was born the 8th of February, 1766. They were married the 20th of March, 1791, at the house of her uncle, Joseph Hart, in Warminster, by the reverend Samuel Jones, D. D., Baptist minister at Pennepack. They had no issue. He studied medicine and practiced in Montgomery and Bucks counties, but afterward turned his attention to theology. He was baptized May 8th, 1796, by the reverend Mr. White; licensed to preach in August, 1803; and ordained in June, 1804. In 1805 he was called to the Montgomery Baptist church, where he discharged the duties of the pastoral office and practiced in his profession for eighteen years, among the same people. A chronicler of the church says, "His reputation for social and religious worth was excellent." The second Sunday in March, 1818, he was stricken with palsey in the church at New Britain. After this he was able to preach but a few times. He died suddenly on the 14th of May, 1823, and was buried in the Montgomery Baptist grave yard. The reverend Joseph Mathias, his personal friend, preached his funeral

sermon. His widow survived him nearly forty years. She died at Norristown, the 3d of July, 1860, aged eighty-seven years and nine days. She is said to have been one of the most beautiful women of her time, and she retained her beauty in a remarkable degree to her death. Her disposition was as sweet and amiable as her features were comely. Joseph, the third son, died unmarried. John, the fourth son, married a daughter of Joshua and Rachel Dungan, and left numerous descendants. They were married the 28th of April, 1803. He lived at Jacksonville, in Northampton township, Bucks county, where he carried on an extensive business as farmer and merchant. He was a man of great integrity and much respected. He was several times elected county auditor, and had considerable influence in local polities. He died in 1841, leaving children and grandchildren. They intermarried with the families of Bonham, Bye, Robb, Johnson, Pierce, Fetter, and Shelmire, and have had a number of children. Charles B., son of Joshua and Martha Hart, was a soldier in the first New Jersey cavalry during the late war, and died at camp Custis, near Alexandria, Va., in December, 1861. William, the second son, lives on the old homestead in Northampton township, which he purchased at his father's death. A few years ago John removed to Virginia, and purchased a farm a few miles below Petersburg, where he married. In May, 1864, he was conscripted into the confederate army and served until the close of the war. Part of the time he drove a baggage wagon. He was taken prisoner during the concluding operations around Richmond, and was confined for some time a prisoner of war at Hart's island, New York harbor. Joseph settled in Fairfax county, Virginia, about twenty-five miles from Washington city. During the war he was several times taken prisoner by the two contending armies, but never confined any great length of time. He resides near Falls church. He married Jane Pierce, of Yates county, New

York, and has two children living. His brother John has four children. Thomas Humphrey, the youngest son of John Hart, is engaged in the mercantile business at Addisville, in Bucks county. A son of William is pursuing his studies at Rutgers college, New Jersey. The husbands of the daughters are farmers, and the descendants of this branch of the family occupy a highly respectable position in life.

Silas Hart, the third son of Joseph and Elizabeth Hart, was born in Warminster, October 4th, 1747. Nothing of his youth and but little of his manhood is known. On the 29th of January, 1770, he intermarried with Mary Daniel, as will be seen by the following copy of his marriage certificate, the original of which is in the possession of his descendants, viz:—

“The twenty-ninth day of January, in the year 1770, before me, Peter Peterson VanHorn, minister of the gospel, personally came Silas Hart, of Warminster, in ye county of Bucks, and Mary Daniel, of Lower Dublin, in the county of Philadelphia, both in the province of Pennsylvania, they having obtained a license under the hand and seal of the honorable John Penn, esqr., lieutenant governor, &c., of the province aforesaid; And did solemnly enter into a covenant of marriage, in consequence whereof I did them pronounce man and wife. Witness my hand the day and year above std.

(Signed) “PETER PETERSON VANHORN.”

Ten children were the issue of this marriage—Elizabeth, born September, 21st, 1769; Rachel, born September 22d, 1771; Hannah, born December 30th, 1772; Myra, born 1773; and Silas, Oliver, William, Sarah, and Ellen. Silas Hart was a farmer, and lived and died in Warminster, near where he was born. I have not been able to discover the date of his death nor that of his wife. His farm was advertised for sale in 1807, but I do not know whether it was sold at that time. An old survey made that year by Isaac Hicks, of

Newtown, states that it contained 75½ acres, and was bounded by lands of Dr. William Hart, Thomas Folwell, Benjamin Jones, James Traves, and other lands of said Silas Hart. This is the same farm that was lately owned by Amos Snyder, and is situate on the Bristol road, in Warminster, one mile from Johnsville. At his death, or perhaps at a later period, it fell into the hands of his eldest son, Silas, where he died, suddenly, the 9th of August, 1814. He made a verbal will on his death-bed, by which he left his estate, after the payment of his debts, to his three sisters present; but I am not informed which they were.

I have not been able to trace the descendants of Silas and Mary Hart in a satisfactory manner, because of the imperfection of the family record. Elizabeth, the eldest daughter, married William Powers, of Philadelphia, May 2d, 1793, and had issue seven children: Ann, Euphemia, Maria, Joseph, Sarah, Elizabeth and Rachel. William Powers died July 13th, 1811. Rachel, the second daughter married William Gilbert, of Philadelphia, April 30th, 1799, and had two children, William Duncan and Silas Hart. The former died at the age of nineteen—the latter has been twice married and is living in Philadelphia. His first wife was Caroline Ann Wilson, and his second Jane Mitchell. He has been the father of ten children, eight of whom are living. Rachel Hart and William Gilbert were cousins. Oliver, the second son, married Mary Randall, about 1810, and had three children, John, Julia Ann, and Charles, the first and last named of which are living. William, the third son, married Elizabeth Randall, about 1807, and had issue, Silas, Abraham and Mary. His wife was probably a sister of his brother Oliver's wife. The seventh and youngest daughter, Ellen, married Dr. Thomas Bachelor, of Massachusetts, who was a surgeon in the army of general Gates, during the revolutionary war. They had no children. After his marriage he settled in Warminster, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred

the 14th of September, 1823. His remains lie in the Vansant family grave yard, near Johnsburg, in that township, where a plain tomb-stone was erected to his memory. I have only been able to obtain the dates of the birth and death of four of Silas Hart's children. His descendants are numerous, and intermarried into the families of Livezey, Parker, Feaster, Morris, Fance, Wilson, Mitchell, Bidaman, Clothier, Twining, Webster, VanHorn, &c., &c. The great majority of them reside in Philadelphia and the vicinity.

Josiah Hart, the fourth son of Joseph and Elizabeth Hart, was born at the family mansion in Warminster, the 17th day of July, 1749. His youth was passed, no doubt, like that of his brothers, in assisting in the labors of the plantation, with the usual attendance on the neighborhood schools. He was married at the age of twenty-nine years to a daughter of one of the best families in that section of the country. The records of the Southampton Baptist church, from which have been obtained many of the facts embraced in this volume, thus tell the story, viz:—

“Josiah Hart (son of Joseph Hart, of Warminster township, Bucks county, esquire) was married to Miss Nancy Watts (daughter of Mr. Arthur Watts, of Southampton, county aforesaid) January ye 11th, 1776, by the reverend John Blackwell, after being published three Sabbaths at Southampton meeting.” Nancy Watts was born the 5th of October, 1759, in Southampton, and was only seventeen years and three months old at the time of her marriage. She was a lineal descendant of the celebrated Dr. Isaac Watts.

The first ancestor of Nancy Watts who came to this country, was John Watts, who was born at Leeds, Kent county, England, November 3d, 1661. He landed and settled in Lower Dublin, Philadelphia county, in 1686. On the 23d of February, 1687, he was married to Sally Eaton. He joined the Baptist church at Pennepack the same year, and was baptised by Elias Keach, November 21st. He became

pastor of this church after Keach left. He was elected to the office December 13th, 1690, but was not ordained on account of the dislike entertained for Keach, who must be employed on the occasion, as no one else was qualified. In April, 1695, he was invited to preach in Philadelphia, at the first Baptist church, which he did occasionally to his death. He died at Pennepack, of small-pox, August 27th, 1702, and was buried at Cold Springs, near Bristol, in Bucks county. He was a man of good understanding and a fine speaker. His talent for public speaking first brought him into notice. Morgan Edwards says of him that he was "an English scholar." He wrote a book entitled "Davies Disabled," in answer to what were considered the heresies of reverend William Davies, a Keithian preacher. He also published a catechism in 1700. He ordained Samuel Jones. Mr. Watts had quite a contest with Mr. Davies, whom he excommunicated in 1698, because of his false doctrine. Davies charged him with iniquity in his excommunication, and challenged him to a public discussion of the points he considered heresies. This was declined, but Mr. Watts proposed to leave the equity of his conduct to the decision of six men, which was agreed to. They met at the Keithian meeting house, May 23d, 1699, when Mr. Watts and his church were justified, and an instrument of writing given to that effect. The umpires chosen by Mr. Watts were, one Independent and two Presbyterians; and those of Mr. Davies three Episcopalians. The immediate ancestor of Nancy Watts purchased a tract of about two hundred acres of land, from William Penn, situate in the upper end of Southampton, on the Warminster township line. I believe all this tract is now owned by general John Davis, whose wife was a daughter of this marriage. The wife of Josiah Hart was sister of William Watts, for many years prothonotary and clerk of the Quarter Sessions, and afterward associate judge of the Common Pleas of Bucks county.

The father of Josiah, as already mentioned in the sketch of his life, owned the grist mill, now the property of Dr. William Hallowell, on the Pennepack creek, in Moreland township, Montgomery county. By deed bearing date April 9th, 1777, he granted and confirmed this property to his son. He probably moved to the mill immediately on his marriage, where he resided nearly twenty years. He lived there through the revolutionary war, and during the warmest period he was obliged to sleep in the wood at night to keep from falling into the hands of the British and tories. He was pursued because of his known activity in the cause of the colonies. He partook of the patriotism and enthusiasm of his father, and of all his sons Josiah was the most active and energetic during the Revolution. He was captain of one of the militia companies, or "assoeiators," as they were then known, of Philadelphia, Moreland township being then in that county. In January, 1776, one Thomas Austin, a member of the committee of Philadelphia county, charged "with having uttered many declarations inimical to the cause of American liberty, and tending to excite groundless fears and apprehensions in the minds of the good people of this province," was cited to appear before the committee on the 6th of February, and Josiah Hart was subpoenaed as a witness. Mr. Austin appeared, apologised, signed a declaration of retraction, and promised to say nothing in future reflecting on the public measures of the country. He resigned his place on the committee.

Belonging to captain Hart's company was a "Fugleman," named William Scout, with whom he had a slight difficulty. He was probably brother of the somewhat famous James Scout, an eccentric and well-known character of that period, who bore the soubriquet of "Cobe Scout" to the day of his death. It appears that the captain refused or neglected to pay him the wages allowed by the "committee on battalion expenses." Scout presented a petition to the legislature

setting forth, "That the petitioner agreeable to the directions of the House, had waited on captain Josiah Hart and requested him to pay the account allowed by the committee to the petitioner for his services as fugleman to the company of the said Hart, and that the captain had absolutely refused payment of the same."

The House took the petition under immediate consideration and:—

"Resolved: That the said Josiah Hart be forthwith brought to the Bar of the House by the sergeant-at-arms to answer for his contempt of the order of the House." The speaker issued a warrant, which was delivered to the sergeant-at-arms to be executed. On the 6th of April the committee on battalion expenses reported to the House, that in obedience to the order of the sergeant-at-arms captain Hurt has appeared before them and "paid all the expenses incurred by his late misconduct;" whereupon the House ordered that he be discharged without appearing before the Bar.

"Cobe Scout," mentioned in this connection, was well known throughout all the surrounding country. He was a silver-smith by trade, and traveled from place to place following his calling. I have seen a number of silver spoons made by him, which the housewives of olden times considered better than could be obtained elsewhere. They possessed the virtue of being made of pure metal, and many of them have descended from mother to daughter as precious heir looms. He was also a gun-smith, and some of his long rifles are still in existence. He carried one of these famous long guns while a soldier in the revolutionary war. The grandfather of the writer witnessed one of his exploits with his unerring rifle. It occurred while the American army occupied the west bank of the Delaware, and the Hessians lay at Trenton. The latter were in the habit of coming down to the river for water, and now and then would make insulting gestures at our soldiers. Scout could not stand this; so one day he drew his rifle on

the impudent fellow who gave the affront, and shot him dead. This was considered a great shot and added to the reputation of Scout. To shoot a man across the Delaware in those days was considered a great feat with the rifle, but would not be thought an extraordinary shot with some of our modern firearms. Scout used to live at Charles Garrison's, now the farm owned by William Vansant, in Warminster, half a mile west of Davisville, and worked in an old log blacksmith shop, a portion of which is still standing. He was intimate with John Fitch, of steamboat memory, and is said to have assisted him to build his first model of a steamboat. The first boat was floated on the mill dam on the Watts plantation, just over the township line in Southampton.

In April, 1795, Josiah Hart sold his mill property on the Pennepack to John Shelmine, of Horsham township, and soon afterward removed to the saw-mill and farm now owned by general Davis, in Southampton township. Here he spent the remainder of his life. I do not find any mention of his having held public office, and it seems that he devoted his entire time to farming and milling. He died the 25th of October, 1800, at the age of 51 years, and was buried in the old Southampton Baptist grave yard. His administrators were his brother Joseph Hart, and his brother-in-law, William Watts. The settlement of his estate was filed the 2d of February, 1807, which states his personal property to have amounted to \$3,152.24, of which amount there was the sum of \$2,270.44 to be divided among his heirs after payment of his debts. It is mentioned in the inventory of his personal effects, that his "son William Hart took his silver watch at valuation, \$13.33." His widow died March 2d, 1815, at Doylestown, of typhus fever, contracted of her son, while nursing him. Her father, Arthur Watts, by his will, dated October 16th, 1809, left to her the farm in Southampton where he died, and also the tract in War-

minster, containing fifteen acres, adjoining. They are now both in possession of her son-in-law, general Davis.

Josiah Hart had six children, one son and five daughters, of whom the next to youngest died in infancy. The other children were living at his death, viz: Sarah, Elizabeth, Rebecca, Amy, and William Watts. The son was the youngest of the family, and was born the 2d of January, 1790. His father intended him for the bar, and he was educated for that purpose. He was a student at the Doylestown academy in 1806, or 1807, and finished his academic studies in the city of Philadelphia. He entered the office of Enos Morris, esquire, of Newtown, about 1811, with whom he studied law; and on his motion was admitted to practice on the 3d of June, 1813. He opened an office in Doylestown, to which place the county-seat had just been removed, where he resided until his death. He was deputy register of the county in 1810, under his cousin, Dr. William Hart; and he most likely read law and attended to his official duties at the same time. Mr. Pugh appointed him deputy register and recorder in 1813, soon after he was admitted to the bar. He was also appointed deputy prothonotary in March, 1811, by his uncle, William Watts. On the 28th of February, 1814, governor Snyder commissioned him clerk of the orphans' court.

When the British army threatened Philadelphia, in the summer and fall of 1814, Mr. Hart volunteered his services. He joined the company of captain Magill, of Doylestown, and was elected first lieutenant. He was afterward made adjutant of colonel Thomas Humphrey's regiment of volunteer riflemen, in which capacity he served through the campaign of the fall of that year. He was mustered out of service in December, and returned home and resumed practice. In the following February he was taken with the typhus fever, of which he died on the 24th of that month. The disease was contracted of his friend John L. Dick, with whom he

had watched during his illness until his death. Mr. Hart died at the early age of twenty-five years. He was a young man of much promise, and his death, as he had just stepped on the threshold of life, was a sad blow to his family and friends. His youth had not permitted him to acquire any public reputation, but his amiable qualities and fine talents gave great promise for the future. He died at the house of his uncle, William Watts, in Doylestown, the same where Mrs. John Fox now resides. The fever was very fatal that winter, and besides himself, his mother, sister, a relative, and a servant boy all died in the same house in the space of three weeks. His was an example where the most flattering prospects in life are suddenly terminated by death. He was the most promising member of the family at that period.

CHAPTER VII.

SARAH, the eldest daughter of Josiah and Ann Hart,  intermarried with William Shelmire, of Philadelphia, the 7th of December, 1797. They had seven children, three sons and four daughters. The eldest son and the eldest daughter died in infancy. The others arrived at years of maturity. Joseph married Jane, daughter of Charles and Mary Miller, of Philadelphia, March 27th, 1827, and had three children, who married into the families of Allison, Leland, and Riley, and have children. James Allison, the husband of Mary Jane, the eldest daughter, was born in Scotland. Amy Hart, second daughter of Sarah and William Shelmire, married John F., son of William and Mary Purdy, of Southampton, November 6th, 1823, and had issue three children, two sons and a daughter, of which the latter only is living, and unmarried.

The Purdy family was of considerable prominence in the county. Her husband's father, William Purdy, commanded a company of volunteers in the war of 1812; was afterward a member of the legislature, and prothonotary, or clerk of the court of Common Pleas. He was brother-in-law to Joseph Hart. His grandfather emigrated from Ireland and settled on the Pennepack, where he married Grissie Dunlap. A singular dream is related of this couple. He dreamed one night that he was going to Philadelphia on a great white

horse, and as he went by Abington, on the Cheltenham turnpike, the horse turned into the grave yard and rolled. About the same time his wife dreamed that a large white horse came and pulled down half her house. A few days afterward he attended the election at Newtown Bucks county, where the poll was held for several townships, which brought together a large number of people. They were running horses through the town, and while Mr. Purdy was crossing the street they came suddenly upon him. He turned to go back, but before he could get out of the way a large white horse ran against him and killed him almost instantly. Thus was this strange dream fulfilled, and the white horse in truth did "pull down half her house."

Mary Ann, the third daughter, married Robert Neal, of Philadelphia, in 1830, by whom she had seven children, four sons and three daughters. Of these two sons and three daughters are married, Thomas to Mary Ann Smith; William to Barbara Ann Hiltner; Matilda to Henry Diddlebock; Mary Ann to Frederick Van Guntan; and Emma Mathews to Samuel Sheetz, all of Philadelphia. Rachel, the youngest daughter of Sarah and William Shelmire, intermarried with Uriah, son of Uriah and Rebecca Mathews, of Bucks county, and had four children, two of which died in infancy, leaving a son and daughter living. The son, Morris M., married Caroline Cecilia Binder, of Philadelphia: the daughter, Sarah Ann, Harry P. Duncan, of the same city. Mr. Duncan was a captain in the 104th Pennsylvania regiment during the late war. William Shelmire died in Philadelphia, in 1835, and his wife the 3d of May, 1838.

Elizabeth, the second daughter of Josiah and Ann Hart, was married to Arthur Yerkes, of Moreland, Montgomery county, the 30th of March, 1797. They had eight children, five sons and three daughters, Ann, Elias, Horatio Gates, Rebecca, William, Isaac, Arthur Watts, and Elizabeth. The eldest daughter, Ann, married William Michener, of

Moreland, by whom she had four children, who have intermarried with the families of Spotts and Murray. Rebecca, the second daughter, married Christopher Krewson, of Southampton, and had issue two children, both of which died in infancy. Mr. Krewson died February 3d, 1864. Elias, the eldest son, married Harriet Krewson, and had nine children, who intermarried with the families of Hagerman, DeCoursey, and Lugar, and have a number of children. Horatio Gates, the second son, intermarried with Eliza Ann, daughter of Amos and Ruth Addis. They had eleven children, three sons and eight daughters, of which five daughters and the eldest son, Amos, are married and have children. William, the third son of Elizabeth and Arthur Yerkes, intermarried with Eliza B. Yerkes, of Moreland, and had eleven children, nine of which are living. Of these two sons and two daughters are married and have children. Isaac, the fourth son, intermarried with Ellen McKinstry, and had no issue.

Arthur Watts, the fifth and youngest son, intermarried with Charlotte Knight, of Warminster, February 9th, 1843, and had four children, two of which are living. The eldest son, William Watts Hart, was a soldier in the 128th Pennsylvania regiment and lost a foot at the battle of Antietam. He holds an appointment in the quartermaster's department, Washington city. Arthur Watts Yerkes is deceased. Elizabeth, the youngest daughter, married Isaac Clarkson Addis, of Southampton, the 29th of January, 1846, by whom she had five children, the eldest being deceased. Arthur Yerkes spent the greater part of his married life in Southampton, where he died October, 23d, 1840. His wife died the same day of the same month in 1834.

Rebecca, the third daughter of Josiah and Ann Hart, intermarried with William Miles, of Lower Dublin, Philadelphia county, September 24th, 1807, by whom she had two sons and two daughters, all of which are living and mar-

ried. The eldest son, Augustus Watts, has been twice married, the first time to Leah Fisher, and the second to Martha Brades, by both of whom he had issue. He resides in Baltimore. Ann the eldest daughter and child, married Charles Beans, and Elizabeth, the youngest, married John Boileau, both of Lower Dublin, where they reside. Both daughters have children. The youngest son, William Hart, married Catharine Carr, of Lansingburg, New York, and has eight children, three of whom are deceased, and one married. He lives in Brooklyn, but is in business in New York. Mrs. Miles died at Doylestown, the 4th of March, 1815, of typhus fever, which she contracted while nursing her mother.

The family of Mr. Miles produced one member of more than ordinary mark, Edwin A. Miles, son of William H. Miles, and grandson of William and Rebecca Miles. He was born the 27th of October, 1834. At an early age he evinced great fondness for scientific pursuits, and much of his time was spent in exploring the mineralogical and geological formations around Cincinnati, Ohio, where his parents resided. He was a close student, but delighted most in perusing the great book of nature. He commenced to write for the public journals at the early age of sixteen; and such were his wit, humour, and sarcasm, that he was offered the position of associate editor of the leading comic newspaper in New York when but nineteen years old.

At twenty years of age he made a trip across the continent, partly to recruit his health. During his journey he corresponded with the New York *Times*, and wrote an interesting account of the Indian tribes inhabiting Utah territory. He taught school for a time at Salt Lake city, but not liking the location, he pushed on to California, where he arrived in the spring of 1856. He traveled much throughout that State and the territory of Nevada, exploring and prospecting for mining companies. While thus engaged he wrote a vocabulary of the languages of three tribes of Indians, giving the significance

of the words in English. He embraced the profession of mining engineer and geologist. He became a correspondent of the leading scientific newspapers on the Pacific coast. He also indulged somewhat in romance and published some pieces of poetry. He made his home at Sacramento. He met a melancholy death. While exploring the Home copper mine, near Newcastle, on the 13th of November, 1864, he was smothered to death by the burning of the frame building over the mouth of the mine.

The San Francisco *Mining and Scientific Press*, of November 19th, in speaking of his death, says: "Mr. Miles was a young gentleman of rare promise, and most ardently devoted to the cause of science. Though never having enjoyed the opportunities of a liberal education, he had nevertheless stored his mind with an amount of practical information in relation to the natural sciences and mechanics which, at the early age of twenty-eight, was already introducing him prominently to the scientific world as a profound and original thinker and a ready and able writer." The *Daily Fly*, of the same city, in noticing his death, says: "Thus perished a really brilliant young intellect. Thus perished Edward A. Miles, a young man who, had his life been spared, was bound to make his mark on the history of this great mineral country." There is a promise that his writings will be collected and published in one volume.

Amy, the fourth, and youngest, daughter of Josiah and Ann Hart, was born the 20th of June, 1784, and was married to John Davis, the 23d of March, 1813. The family of Mr. Davis emigrated from Wales the beginning of the last century and settled in Solebury township, Bucks county, where John was born, the 7th of August, 1788. His father was a soldier of the Revolution, and entered the army of Washington at sixteen years of age. His first service was in the Amboy expedition in the summer of 1776, under Colonel Joseph Hart. He was a private in the company of captain

Samuel Smith, the father of general Andrew J. Smith, who distinguished himself in the late war. He fought at the battle of Trenton. At that time he was living at Robert Neely's, below New Hope, where James Madison, afterward President of the United States, who was wounded at Trenton, was taken and remained some time to recover of his wound. In the spring young Davis, not yet seventeen years old, re-entered the service and served for five years. He joined the company of captain Butler, of colonel Butler's regiment, Pennsylvania line, but was afterward transferred to the light infantry under general Lafayette. Among others he participated in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth, and the storming of Stony Point. At Brandywine he was within a few feet of Lafayette when he was wounded, and calling a soldier to his assistance, the two carried him to a place of safety. He was married to Ann Simpson, the 26th of June, 1783, and ten years afterward he removed with his family to Maryland. He resided there until about 1816, when he emigrated to Ohio, and settled on the banks of the Sciota river. He died there in 1832. After his death his widow received a pension for his revolutionary services.

John Davis purchased the farm in Southampton that belonged to the heirs of Josiah Hart, his wife's father, which he moved upon soon after his marriage. When Philadelphia was threatened by the British, in 1814, Mr. Davis volunteered his services, and held the commission of ensign in colonel Humphrey's regiment of riflemen. On his return he became active in military matters at home. He was elected colonel of a fine regiment of volunteers, afterward made brigade inspector, and was twice elected major general of the division. He was equally active in polities. In 1828 he was candidate for sheriff but defeated. During governor Wolf's administration he was one of the appraisers of damages on the public works. In 1836 he was a candidate for delegate to the convention to alter and amend the constitution of Pennsyl-

vania. In 1839 he was elected to congress, and served one term. President Polk appointed him surveyor of the port of Philadelphia in 1845, which he held for four years. He retired from an active participation in polities some years ago. He is a member of the Hatborough Baptist church.

John and Amy Hart Davis had seven children. William, the first born, died in infancy. The other children are Ann, Rebecca, William Watts Hart, Sarah, Elizabeth, and Amy. Ann was married to James Erwin, of Newtown, the 10th of December, 1835, and had four children, of which one daughter only, Anna Mary, is now living. She intermarried with Henry Mercier, of Towanda, Bradford county, where they reside, and have one child, a son. Her husband is engaged in mercantile pursuits. James Erwin died at Davisville, the 28th of December, 1844. Rebecca married Alfred T. Duffield, of Philadelphia county, the 5th of January, 1840, and has four children, all of which are living. The eldest son, John Davis Duffield, served an enlistment of nine months in the 122d Pennsylvania regiment in the army of the Potomac, as quartermaster sergeant. The regiment was at the battle of Chancellorsville. After he left the service he studied law, at Norristown, with G. R. Fox, esquire, and was admitted to the bar in January, 1867. Mr. Duffield is a descendant of Benjamin, son of Robert and Bridget Duffield, who was born in England, the 19th of December, 1661. He married Elizabeth Watts. He emigrated to America in 1679, and settled at Burlington, New Jersey. In 1685 he took up a tract of land in Moreland township, Philadelphia county, to which he removed. He died in Philadelphia, the 5th of May, 1741. His descendants are very numerous, and some of them have held distinguished positions. The first person buried in Pennepack Baptist grave yard was Robert Duffield, February 5th, 1692, aged 80 years. This was probably the father of Benjamin. The fourth child, William Watts Hart, was educated at the military university, at Norwich, Ver-

mont. On graduating he was appointed a professor in the military academy at Portsmouth, Virginia, where he remained two years. On his return home he studied law with Hon. John Fox, of Doylestown, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1846. He completed his legal studies at the Cambridge university law school.

While at the university he enlisted in colonel Cushing's regiment, then recruiting in Boston, for service in Mexico. He was commissioned first lieutenant, then made adjutant. He filled several appointments on the staff of general Cushing, and was afterward promoted to a captaincy, in which position he served to the end of the war. On his return home he commenced the practice of the law at Doylestown. In September, 1853, he was appointed by President Pierce district attorney of the United States, for New Mexico, where he removed and remained four years. In the summer of 1854 he was appointed secretary of territory : and for more than a year he was governor and superintendent of Indian affairs. Two years of the time he edited and published the *Santa Fe Gazette*, in English and Spanish. He resigned his commission and returned to Bucks county in December, 1857. In the spring of 1858 he purchased the Doylestown *Democrat* newspaper establishment, which he still owns. When the late war broke out, Mr. Davis recruited a company of three months' men. When their time had expired he raised a regiment of infantry and a six gun battery for three years, and served out his full term, the greater part of the time commanding a brigade or division. He was twice wounded, in the left elbow by a rifle ball, and in the right hand by a shell, which carried away the fingers, and was also struck by a spent ball on the right breast. The President conferred upon him the brevet of brigadier general, for "meritorious conduct" at the siege of Charleston. Mr. Davis is the author of a work on New Mexico, and the "History of the 104th Pennsylvania Regiment." On the 24th of June, 1856, he

intermarried with Anna Carpenter, of Brooklyn, New York, by whom he had four children, three of which are living.

Sarah Simpson, the third daughter, was married to Ulysses Mercier, of Towanda, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, the 12th of June, 1850. He is a member of the bar; was several years president judge of that judicial district, and in 1864 he was elected a member of congress, and re-elected in 1866. The father of Mr. Mercier received his education in Europe, and was in Vienna in 1805 when the French army, under Napoleon, entered that city. They have five children. The youngest daughter, Amy, was married the same day as her sister Sarah, to Dr. Holmes Sells, of Dublin, Ohio. He practiced medicine several years at that place, when they removed to Atlanta, Georgia, where they now reside. They remained in the city during its bombardment by Sherman in the fall of 1864, and lived for six weeks in their cellar, protected by cotton bales. Several shells struck the house and the kitchen was entirely demolished, the cooking-stove being about the only article uninjured. One morning a shell burst on the bed from which Mrs. Sells had just risen, and the concussion threw her through the partially opened door into the yard. Her husband and son lying on the bed were not injured. They had two children. The eldest, Charles Watts, died in 1862. He had a great talent for music, and for a child of eleven years was quite noted as a performer on the piano.

Amy Hart Davis was a member of the Southampton Baptist church over forty years, having been baptised the 19th of May, 1805. She died at Davisville the 17th of August, 1847.

Joseph, the sixth son of colonel Joseph and Elizabeth Hart, was born at Warminster, the 7th of December, 1758. He had better facilities than the youth of that day generally for acquiring a knowledge of men and books. His father was a gentleman of large information and reading, and he

met under the paternal roof some of the most prominent characters in the State, during the critical period of the Revolution. He was a member of the Hatborough library, and was an extensive and careful reader to judge by the number and quality of the books he took out. I find no record of any part Mr. Hart took during the war, in the military service, although he may possibly have turned out with the militia. He married into the Folwell family, one of the most respectable and influential in the county. I find the certificate of the marriage thus recorded in the Southampton Baptist church book:—

“TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

“These are to certify that Joseph Hart, jr., and Nancy Folwell, both of the county of Bucks, in the State of Pennsylvania, were joined together in the holy bands of matrimony, this twenty-fifth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, in virtue of a publication, by

(Signed)

“WILLIAM VANHORN, of Southampton.

(Witnesses.)

“BETSY VANHORN,

“WILLIAM WATTS,

“ELEANOR THOMAS,

“WILLIAM MAGHEE,

“RACHEL WATTS,

“SAFETY MAGHEE,

“BENJAMIN JONES,

“THOMAS HOUGH,

“WILLIAM FOLWELL,

“WILLIAM HART.”

The wife of Joseph Hart was the sister of William Watts Folwell, who was distinguished as a scholar. He was graduated at the university of Pennsylvania, and three years after was tendered the appointment of professor of rhetoric in that institution, but declined it. He continued to reside at Southampton until 1807, when he removed to Seneca county, New York, where he died, October 13th, 1858, in his 91st year. He was noted for his intelligence and liberality, and kept alive his interest in letters. He became a

member of church while in college, and lived the life of a christian. He was also a descendant of Dr. Isaac Watts.

All these parties have been gathered to their fathers, the last one to pay the debt of nature being Safety Maghee, who died a few years ago, upward of ninety years of age. Mr. Hart took his bride home to the old homestead and resided with his parents until their death. The other children had established homes of their own some time before, and it was reserved for the youngest son and his wife to cheer the declining years of their parents.

Joseph Hart early took an interest in public affairs and enjoyed the confidence of his fellow citizens. During the famous whiskey insurrection he was appointed paymaster to colonel Hanna's brigade, and accompanied the army in its march toward Pittsburg. Under date of October 14th, 1794, he writes to his wife from "Camp Strasburg," that the army arrived at that place "in good health and high spirits" the evening before, and the next day expected to march to Fort Littletown on the way to Bedford. He returned with the army, and upon receiving his discharge retired to his home in Warminster. In 1797 he was one of the commissioners appointed by the court to settle the dispute between the townships of Warminster and Waryick about repairing the Bristol road. He was several times county auditor. He was a member of the senate of Pennsylvania as early as 1804, in which body he held a seat for several years. He was a useful and active senator. In 1805 he was chairman of the committee which reported a bill in favor of building a new poor house for the county. This measure appears to have met with much opposition and created great excitement, judging from what was said of it at that period. His nephew, Dr. William Hart, writes him, under date of January, 1808, at Lancaster, where he was attending the session of the senate: "The poor house purchase has caused a great uproar in some sections of the county; the discontent and opposition

originated in Buckingham. Hand-bills, memorials, &c., are circulating, tending to prejudice the public mind, and truly if the purchase is as represented it is by no means judicious. The soil is stated to be sterile, and incapable of improvement adequate to the object: destitute of a sufficiency of good water, the well and spring in certain seasons of the year going nearly dry, generating animalculæ, worms, tad-poles, &c., &c., &c., in such quantities as to render it necessary to filter the water before using it. Such, say they, is the place humanity sought for the reception and accommodation of the unfortunate poor." It was during this present session that Mr. Hart offered a resolution in the senate, for the first time, for the removal of the county-seat from Newtown, which led to its being changed to the present site, Doylestown. The letters of Mr. Hart—which have been preserved—show that he had an extensive correspondence with the leading men of the State, such as Samuel D. Ingham, Nathaniel B. Boileau, John Binns, William J. Duane and others, by whom he was much esteemed.

At the conclusion of his senatorial career Mr. Hart returned to Warminster, and devoted the balance of his life to domestic pursuits. He was not excelled by any in those virtues which make men esteemed among their fellows: being a good neighbor, kind parent, upright citizen and faithful friend. He was a member of the Southampton Baptist church for many years. He died the 15th of April, 1811, and his remains were laid beside those of his ancestors. His widow survived him over thirty years, and died the 11th of March, 1843.

CHAPTER VIII.



JOSEPH and Anne Hart had seven children, five sons and two daughters, Thomas, John, Charles, Lewis Forwell, Thomas Eliza, Anna, and Christina Maria, of which three sons and two daughters were living at his death. The eldest son, Thomas, died at the age of six and a half in 1791, and the third son, Charles, in 1797, at the age of eight years. At the death of Joseph Hart what remained of the ancestral plantation in Warrington was divided into three farms and bequeathed to his three sons living, John, Thomas, and Lewis. The house stood half way down to the lot of Thomas, while the other two sons erected new improvements on their portions. They were three as fine farms as could be found in the township.

John Hart, the elder of the three sons living at the death of his father, was born at Warrington, April 9th, 1787. He was married to Mary, daughter of John and Mary Hersey of Bucks county, the 10th of March, 1810, and had issue eight children, six sons and two daughters, Joseph, William, Ann Eliza, Mary Derrth, Jemima, George, Benjamin F., and Thompson Durrah. He was a man of some prominence in the county, and for many years had considerable political influence. When the British threatened Philadelphia in 1814, he and his two brothers enlisted in captain William Purdy's company, colonel Humphrey's regiment, and served

in the field until sometime in December, when the danger having passed the troops were mustered out of service. After the return of peace he took an interest in the military of the county, and at one time was colonel of a regiment of militia. He served one session in the legislature, and occasionally held a local office. He was a warm patron of the Hatborough library, which his ancestors had been instrumental in founding. His house will long be remembered as the seat of a generous hospitality, which was dispensed at all times to his acquaintances and friends.

The sons of John and Mary Hart have all married. Joseph, the eldest, was a student at Cannonsburg college, and returned to his father's house on finishing his education. On the 18th of March, 1847, he married Jane, daughter of William and Ellen Vansant, of Warminster, where he is settled as a farmer. They had three children, one of which is deceased. The second son, William, is in the employ of one of the passenger railways, in Philadelphia. He married Rachel, daughter of William and Mary Ayres, of Moreland, December 27th, 1843. They have three children, two of them being twins. James, the third son, married Rachel, daughter of Isaac and Emily Hobensack, of Warminster, November 2d, 1848. They had six children, the two youngest being twins. George, the fourth son, went to California in 1849, soon after the discovery of gold. He remained three or four years, when he returned home and engaged in business in Philadelphia. He is now junior partner in the mercantile house of Schumway and Hart. He is married and has children. Benjamin F., the fifth son, is a partner in Verree's foundry establishment in Kensington. He was married the 9th of April, 1867, to Annie H. Barnett, daughter of Thomas Barnett, of Philadelphia. Thompson D., the sixth and youngest son, is book-keeper in the house of Schumway and Hart. He was married to Susan, daughter of John and Rebecca Snedecor, of Philadelphia, April 10th, 1851. They had one child, a

daughter. His wife died August 20th, 1859. Soon afterward he went to Pike's Peak, where he spent a year in prospecting for gold, at the end of which time he returned home no richer than he went. Their two sisters removed to Philadelphia on the death of their mother, where all the members of the family now reside except Joseph.

The family of colonel Hart furnished two soldiers to the country during the late war, and maintained its reputation for patriotism and public spirit. James entered the 1st New Jersey cavalry in the summer of 1861, as first lieutenant, in the company commanded by his cousin, captain John H. Shelmire. The regiment was attached to the army of the Potomac. He saw an unusual amount of hard and dangerous service, and was noted as a faithful, vigilant, and gallant officer. He was both breveted, and promoted to the majority, for his services. He was killed at the battle of Five Forks, Virginia, April 1st, 1865, and his remains were brought home and interred in the Southampton Baptist burying ground. A funeral discourse was preached by the reverend Jacob Belville to a large concourse of mourning relatives and friends. Thompson joined the 104th Pennsylvania regiment and was commissioned first lieutenant of the company commanded by his cousin, captain Alfred Marple, and was appointed adjutant when the regiment was organized. He served in this position through the Peninsular campaign, and the 1st of November, 1862, was commissioned lieutenant-colonel. He saw service in Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Florida. He was much of the time in command of the regiment, and commanded the brigade a few weeks during the siege of Charleston. John Hart died the 18th of June, 1840. Mary Hart, his widow, died August 30th, 1858.

Lewis Folwell, fourth son of Joseph and Ann Hart, was born at Warminster, the 17th of March, 1792. He intermarried with Sidney Gill, of Northampton township, by whom he had nine sons and two daughters. His life was

principally spent in agricultural pursuits. About 1837 he removed with his family to Illinois, where he died. The family afterward went to Missouri and settled in the neighborhood of Jefferson city. Two sons died in infancy, while five sons and two daughters are still living, viz: Henry G., Charles, Louisa, John H., Thomas Jefferson, Andrew Jackson, Rebecca, Lewis, and Joseph. Henry G., the eldest son, is married and resides at Bellevue, Illinois. Charles, the second son, lives in St. Louis. He intermarried, June 7th, 1839, with Ann Eliza, daughter of Grandison and Mary Brannon, of Hamburg, Illinois, to which place they removed from Virginia. They had ten children, seven sons and three daughters, six of which are living. Three of the daughters are married; Emily Carrell, the eldest, to William B., son of John Defoe, of High Point, Missouri; Ann Elizabeth, the third, to William H. Low, now of California; and Julia Ann, the fourth, to Alfred P., son of Rufus and Maria Frost, of Rutland county, Vermont. Louisa, the eldest daughter of Lewis F. Hart, first married Gustavus Bosbyshell, of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. In 1856 he fell overboard from a steamboat on the Ohio river and was drowned. She intermarried a second time with B. F. Bradford, of Missouri. John H., the third son, is in Idaho, or some of the neighboring territories. Thomas Jefferson, the fifth son, intermarried with Harriet S., daughter of John and Maria Vanartsdalen, of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, March 16th, 1848. They had twelve children, five sons and seven daughters, of which three of the former and four of the latter are deceased. Mr. Hart was in service during the late war, first as quartermaster in the Missonri home guard until that corps was disbanded by general Fremont. He was afterward captain in the 43d and 48th Missouri regiments, and served in Missouri and Tennessee. Ill health caused him to resign his commission in January, 1865. Rebecca, the youngest daughter, intermarried with H. J. Dunlap. Emily, Thomas Jefferson, and

Rebecca, with their families, and likewise the two unmarried sons live near High Point, Missouri.

Thomas, the fifth son of Joseph and Ann Hart, was born the 3d of June, 1795, and died November 5th, 1838. He intermarried with Charity, daughter of Derrick and Eliza Kroesen, and had issue three sons and one daughter. One of the sons died at the age of seven years. His children intermarried with the Waltons, Longs, and the Wakefields. The eldest son, Theodore, removed to Ohio a few years ago, and settled near Columbus, a farmer. The husband of the daughter, Mr. Wakefield, resides at Hatborough, in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, and is the librarian of the Union library. Thomas Hart received for his portion of the ancestral estate that which contained the old family mansion, in which he lived and died. His life was devoted to farming. At his death the farm was purchased by his brother John, and at the latter's death his children bought it and resided on it several years. At the death of the mother, in the fall of 1858, it was sold at public sale and passed out of the family. Down to this time it had been continuously owned by the Harts since 1682, when it was purchased of William Penn. The widow of Thomas Hart died the 16th of July, 1853, and was buried beside her husband in the Southampton Baptist grave yard.

Ann Eliza, eldest daughter of Joseph Hart, was born December the 8th, 1797, and intermarried with David, son of Nathan and Elizabeth Marple, the 2d of December, 1817. He is a native of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, but has resided in Bucks many years. They had eleven children, Joseph Hart, Alfred, Ann Eliza, Clarissa Hart, Mary Purdy, Nathan, Silas, William Warren, Caroline Virginia, Sarah, Ellen, and Eugene A., several of whom have married and some deceased. Mr. Marple was a man of considerable prominence in the county, in his day. In 1814 he joined a volunteer company that was raised at Hatborough and served

a tour of three months, as orderly sergeant. After his return from camp he taught school for a few years. He became quite active among the military of Bucks, and was colonel of a militia regiment. He was also active in politics. In 1837 the governor of Pennsylvania appointed him register of Bucks county, and he was afterward elected to the same office under the new constitution, in which capacity he served three years and ten months. During the administration of President Polk he was chief clerk to the surveyor of the port of Philadelphia. He is a farmer by occupation, and resides in Warminster township. He is a member of the Hatborough Baptist church. His sons, Joseph and Silas, emigrated to Kansas in the spring of 1855, where they located land near the town of Burlingame, and became farmers. William Jamison and his wife, the eldest daughter of colonel Marple, followed them to Kansas in April, 1860; and his daughter Clara joined them in December, 1862. On the 1st of January, 1858, Silas married Mary Morrell, by whom he had four children, two of them twins. Clara intermarried with reverend Lewis W. Hover, the 3d of December, 1864. They have since removed to western New York. Mr. Hover served sometime in the army as first lieutenant of the 12th Kansas regiment.

Few families in the country furnished more soldiers to the Federal army during the late war than that of colonel Marple. His five sons were in the military service, four of them commissioned officers. William Warren, the youngest, joined the company of captain Davis in April, 1861, and served the three months' campaign as corporal. He afterward raised a company for the 104th Pennsylvania regiment, in which he served as captain about 20 months, when he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 2d South Carolina volunteers, a negro regiment, afterward known as the 34th United States colored, and in the spring of 1865 he was appointed colonel on the resignation of colonel Montgomery. After he

was mustered out of service the President conferred on him the brevet of brigadier general. He resides on Port Royal island, South Carolina, and is engaged in the lumber business. He was married the 28th of June, 1856, to Miss Susan M. Tracy, daughter of the late reverend O. Tracy, of Boston, Massachusetts. In the fall she embarked on the steamer T. D. Wagner, at New York, for Charleston, to join her husband. The vessel took fire at sea and was entirely destroyed. The passengers barely escaped with their lives, losing all their effects. Alfred, the second son, also commanded a company in the 104th Pennsylvania regiment, in which he served three years. Joseph, the eldest son, enlisted in the 11th Kansas regiment, the 14th of September, 1862, and participated in the battles of Prairie Grove and Cane Hill. He died near the latter place, in Arkansas, the 18th of December, 1862. His younger brother, Silas, enlisted in this regiment, at the same time. He was promoted first lieutenant in the 2d mounted infantry of Kansas, a negro regiment; afterward changed to the 65th United States colored, in February, 1864. He died on the steamboat J. S. Pringle, en route for New Orleans, the 27th of August, 1864. Nathan, the third son, enlisted in the 128th Pennsylvania regiment, raised for nine months, the 8th of August, 1862, and was mustered in on the 14th, as a sergeant. He was subsequently appointed and commissioned a first lieutenant. He was in the battles of Antietam and Chancellorsville, at the latter of which he was taken prisoner. He was marched to Richmond and confined four days in the Libby prison, when he was paroled and sent home. He was discharged the 19th of May, 1863. Virginia Caroline, the youngest daughter of David and Ann Eliza Marple, intermarried with Charles McNair, of Livingston county, New York, November 23d, 1865, and has one child.

Clarissa Maria, the youngest daughter of Joseph and Ann Hart, was born the 19th of December, 1802, and intermarried

with Joseph Carver, a farmer of Solebury, the 26th of December, 1828. She died the 26th of April, 1831, without issue. He died July 22d, 1855.

Silas Hart, fourth son of John and Eleanor Hart, and brother of colonel Joseph Hart, was born in Warminster township, the 5th of May, 1718. I know nothing of his youth, but suppose he spent it at home on the farm, assisting in its labors until he started in life for himself. In early manhood he removed to Virginia and settled in Augusta county, but I do not know the exact time. He went there before 1749, for on the 26th of September of that year I find that he was married to Jane Robertson, of that county. He was now 30 years old, and it is probable that he settled there soon after he came of age. In 1778 Augusta county was divided and Rockingham county set off from it, in which Mr. Hart's residence was included. He was wholly engaged in agricultural pursuits and took but little part in local polities. He occupied a highly respectable position as a citizen, and was a warm advocate of the cause of the American colonies during the revolutionary struggle, but never entered into the military service. He was appointed justice of the peace in Rockingham county, in 1778, and being the senior magistrate on the bench the governor commissioned him sheriff. He declined the honor at first, but the governor sent him the commission accompanied by a letter, requesting him to assume the duties long enough to organize the court and get the business set in motion. Once inducted into office he most probably retained it and enjoyed the honors and emoluments. In a letter written to his brother, Joseph, under date of April 16th of that year, he says: "If I can procure a deputy to my mind perhaps I may keep it (the office) the usual time." There is no doubt he kept it, for few people are disinterested enough to relinquish, voluntarily, an office of honor and profit, and it was quite natural for Mr. Hart to reconsider his first decision. The war did not reach the part of the State in

which he lived, and therefore he felt none of the distress inflicted by the contending armies.

Mr. Hart died in Rockingham county, without children, the 29th of October, 1795, aged seventy-seven years. By his will he devised the principal part of his estate to the Philadelphia Baptist association, as a prospective fund for the education of youth who appear promising for the ministry, reserving the preference for the descendants of his father's family. In addition there were a few small legacies. He left £100 to his brother Oliver; his gold sleeve buttons and shoe buckles to his nephew Joseph, and £100 to his grand-nephew, William Hart. The Baptist association received nothing from his bequest, as it was not an incorporated institution and could not take under the will. The case was carried up to the supreme court of the United States and decided against them. The executor to the will was the defendant, and the case was conducted for the association by the honorable William Wirt. The property was worth about ten thousand dollars, and was divided among the heirs.

CHAPTER IX.

UCRETTIA, the second daughter of John and Eleanor Hart, was born at Warminster, July 22d, 1720, and died December 15th, 1760, in the forty-first year of her age. She was twice married. On the 15th of October, 1741, she intermarried with William Gilbert, who lived either in Bucks or the neighboring county of Montgomery. I am not informed of their place of residence after marriage. By him she had three children, Seth, Silas, and Joseph, named after her three brothers. William Gilbert died about 1750. She did not long remain a widow, for on the 5th of March, 1752, she was married to John Thomas, a resident, I believe, of Montgomery county. By him she had four children, John, Elizabeth, Isaac, and Eleanor, the youngest of whom was born the 3d of December, 1759. She had forty-six grandchildren, nearly all of whom were living at her death.

I have not been able to obtain much information of the descendants of Lucretia Hart. Seth, her eldest son, married Elizabeth Henry, the 5th of January, 1767, and by her had five children. The only knowledge I have of him after his marriage is found in a letter written by his uncle Oliver to his brother Joseph, dated Charleston, S. C., January 14th, 1779, in which he says: "Seth Gilbert and his family are still in town, but in low circumstances; himself for the most part ailing." They were still in Charleston the following

December, but after that period all trace of them is lost. I doubt whether they ever returned north, and their descendants probably are to be found scattered throughout the south. The other two sons by her first husband, Silas and Joseph, settled in Virginia, in the neighborhood of Dumfries, where no doubt their descendants are still living. Silas married his cousin Elizabeth, daughter of his aunt Edith Hough, on the 1st of August, 1771. Joseph married Euphemia, daughter of David and Margaret Rees, of Hatborough, Montgomery county, December 6th, 1770, sister to the wife of his cousin, John Hart. These two brothers had thirteen children. William, the eldest son of Silas Gilbert, married his cousin Rachel Hart, March 24th, 1799, and had two children, William and Silas. The latter only lived to arrive at the age of manhood, who married and settled in Philadelphia.

My knowledge of the descendants of Lucretia Hart, by her second husband, extends only to her eldest son John Thomas and his sister Elizabeth. He settled in Maryland. It is not known at what time he removed there, but most probably before he was married. The family record shows that on the 31st of October, 1776, he was married to Eleanor, daughter of Abraham and Eleanor Jarret. They had thirteen children, six sons and seven daughters. He settled in the neighborhood of Baltimore and engaged in the milling business, but becoming dissatisfied and embarrassed on account of the depression of the times, he soon relinquished it. He sold his mill, and whatever other real estate he owned, and engaged in the wholesale and retail mercantile and general trading business, in that part of Baltimore known as Fell's Point, becoming a partner in the firm of John Given and company. He removed there the day before Christmas, 1778. In a letter written to his uncle Joseph, on the 18th of June, 1779, in which he speaks of the sale of his property, he regrets having sold his mill, and says that since the sale four times the sum he sold for "has been refused for it." Mr.

Thomas was of a religious turn of mind, and I believe was a member of the Baptist church. In a letter to his cousin, John Hart, from Baltimore, written the 13th of July, 1780, he writes thus:—

“ But religion! what shall we say of religion?—that which ought to be first and last in all our thoughts can scarcely be admitted within our walls! Whither shall we go to search out christianity? Shall we find it predominant in the army or navy? I fear not. Shall we find it in our trading towns and cities of commerce sitting in ease and affluence, or among the busy multitude? Fearful I am there is less of it among these latter than the former. Where then shall we go in quest of it? Or shall we stand and behold it afar off wandering about in sheepskins and goatskins, being destitute, afflicted and tormented, and not have heart enough to follow on to espouse its cause or make it more honorable. Oh my impenetrable heart! how long wilt thou stand unmoved in that lukewarm state? How hard is it for the almost christian to enter the kingdom of heaven! May the God of all our mercies and grace deliver me from my mere habitual christianity and inspire me with religion evangelical!”

No doubt, John Thomas ended his days in Maryland, and that his descendants are living there. His sister Elizabeth was living with him in 1780, at which time she was twenty-five years of age, and single. She afterward returned to Pennsylvania, her home being, I believe, in Philadelphia county. On the 11th of March, 1801, she was married to Arthur Watts, son of Stephen and Elizabeth Watts, of Southampton. She was his second wife and had no issue. He died October 9th, 1809, aged nearly seventy-six years. He was a grandson of the reverend John Watts, mentioned in a previous chapter. Isaac died at the age of seven years. I have no knowledge whatever of Eleanor, the youngest child, nor of the children of John Thomas or their descendants.

Oliver, the fifth son of John and Susannah Hart, and

John Hart

grandson of John Hart, who came to America with William Penn, was born in Warminster, the 5th day of July, 1723. He was a brother of the colonel Joseph Hart who was so prominent during the revolutionary struggle. I have not been able to learn anything of his youth and early education. No doubt his boyhood was passed on the plantation, as was the custom of the period. He must have learned the trade of a carpenter, and followed it some time, for I find that December 31st, 1748, "Oliver Hart, carpenter, of Warminster, and Sarah his wife" gave a mortgage to his brother Joseph, on a tract of fifty acres of land he owned in Warminster, "to secure the payment of one hundred pounds." This is the only mention I find of his having learned a trade. At this time he was twenty-five years of age, and one year married, and no doubt supported his family by working at carpentering. At that period there was quite a celebrated classical school in the old stone school house near the Southampton Baptist church, torn down some years ago, and which was kept at one time, I believe, by the reverend Isaac Eaton, A. M. Here the sons of many of the leading citizens of that part of the country were educated, and Oliver Hart may have received the major part of his early education there. About the time he arrived at man's estate and his serious attention was directed to religious matters, Mr. Eaton had charge of a celebrated classical academy, at Hopewell, New Jersey. Some of the admirers of Mr. Hart believe that he was educated at this institution, and was the fellow student of Samuel and David Jones, James Manning, David Thomas, John Gano and others, who afterward became distinguished divines, but I can find no evidence to sustain this belief. I am clearly of opinion that he was self-educated, and was not indebted to the teachings of schools for the learning he possessed. His close application to study, strong native intellect, and unaffected piety, enabled him to reach his distinguished position as a minister of the gospel.

He was not intended, originally, for the ministry, but his labors were directed in that channel by his conviction of duty. He was early taught to attend church, and accompanied his father's family to Southampton. From his associations and teachings it is not at all strange that he became a professing christian and entered into the ministry. At the period of which I write, Whitefield, the Tennants, Edwards and other distinguished preachers were traversing the colonies and stirring up the people to a sense of their lost condition. Mr. Hart heard several of them, and acknowledges to have derived great benefit, in particular, from the sermons of Whitefield. He was early impressed with a sense of the importance of religion, and at eighteen years of age he was baptised and received into the Southampton Baptist church, as we find from the following entry in the church book :

“Oliver Hart was baptised at Southampton, by Jenkins Jones, April ye 3d, 1741.”

No doubt, he turned his mind to the ministry, and began to make preparations for it by study soon after he was baptised. We have no record that he entered any college or seminary to fit himself for this important office, but read and studied at home, and probably received instruction from his pastor. At this time he must have been learning the carpentering trade, and pursued his studies in the interval of labor. From the time he became a member of church he was active in all religious matters. In 1746 he signed the petition to the Pennepack church asking for a separate church organization at Southampton ; and his name is also signed to the church covenant. He at once became a leading and useful member in the new organization. Of the date of December 20th, 1746, we find this entry in the old church book, “Isaac Eaton and Oliver Hart were called by the church to be on trial for the work of the ministry ; to exercise at the meetings of preparations; or in private meetings that might for that purpose be appointed.” Mr. Hart preached in public, at Southamp-

ton, for the first time, on Sunday the 21st of February, 1748, while the reverend Joshua Potts "had the measles, and performed to satisfaction." On the 16th of April, the same year, the church "gave a full call to Oliver Hart and Isaac Eaton, to preach in any place where Providence might cast their lots, or need required." He was married the 28th of February, 1748, to Sarah Breese, daughter of Henry Breese, of Bensalem township, by the reverend Peter Peterson Van-Horn. She was born on the 7th of December, 1729.

Toward the close of 1749 the destiny of Mr. Hart was suddenly changed to a distant part of the country, whither he was called to labor in the cause of his Divine Master. At this time there was great destitution of Baptist ministers in the South. The first Baptist church of Charleston, S. C., was in want of a pastor, not having had a settled minister among them for several years. The last was the reverend Mr. Simmons, under whose pastorate the church had many trials. It had become so much reduced while he presided over it that there remained but two communicants, one man and one woman. When Mr. Whitefield visited Charleston, after Mr. Simmons' death, a great revival took place and one hundred members were added to the church. Mr. Chandler now supplied them occasionally, but between him and the congregation a serious difficulty had arisen. Some members of the church wrote to the reverend Jenkins Jones, of Philadelphia, in the fall of 1749, "to know if there was any minister sound in the faith" that might be prevailed upon to go there and settle with them. The letter was received in September, during the session of the Baptist association, and Mr. Jones presented it to the ministers and messengers of the several churches in attendance. Among others it was laid before Mr. Hart, who was urged to respond to the call, or at least to go on a visit. This he consented to do if the church would agree to it. The matter was brought up in church meeting at Southampton the 14th of October, when consent

was given, and it was arranged that he should be ordained on the 18th instant. A special church meeting was held on that day for the purpose, and the occasion was kept by fasting and prayer. Mr. Hart was ordained for the work of the gospel ministry by prayer and laying on of hands, by the reverends Joshua Potts, and Benjamin Miller, "from the Jersies," and Peter Peterson VanHorn, of Pennepack.

Mr. Hart set out from Warminster for Charleston, S. C., on the 13th of November, 1749, bearing with him a letter from the Southampton church, recommending him to the people he was about to visit. He left his family at his father's house, where they remained until the next summer when they joined him, after he had received a call to preside over the church. It would be interesting to know by what means himself and family traveled to their new home at that early day, and what incidents happened on the journey. But among the few papers in the hands of the family there is not a line to enlighten us on the subject. He arrived at Charleston the 2d of December, the day Mr. Chanler was buried, who for some time had been the only ordained Baptist minister in that part of the country.

His first sermon, preached soon after his arrival, must have made a great impression upon his audience. Mr. Benedict in his history of the Baptists, says of this event: "So great was the satisfaction of the church on hearing him, that he was immediately invited to take the pastoral charge of them, with which he was accordingly invested the 16th of February following." His coming was believed by many to have been directed by a special Providence in their favor, so opportune was his arrival. He entered at once upon the discharge of his high calling in an extensive field of usefulness. The writer above quoted says: "His ardent piety and active philanthropy, his discriminating mind and persuasive address, raised him high in the esteem of the public, and gave him a distinguished claim to the affections of his brethren."

The earliest letter preserved, written after he had become settled at Charlestown, is dated the 10th of March, 1757, and addressed to his "Honored Father," as follows:—

"Being unwilling to lose any opportunity, I embrace this to let you know that through the tender compassion of God, I yet subsist and with my family in good health, and still in the enjoyment of numberless blessings. All I want is a thankful heart. I am still trying to labor for God, as enabled, but find I come short of that engagedness which I could desire. Souls are precious, otherwise the Lord would not have done so much for their salvation as he has done. And can I trifle with them? God forbid! I fain would be made instrumental in bringing many souls home to Jesus Christ. I believe the Lord has owned my poor labors while in Pennsylvania and Jersey. I have received several letters giving me some encouraging accounts of something being done by such an unworthy instrument, while there; may all the praise be to Him to whom alone it is due. I have nothing extraordinary to add: friends are generally well. The weather has been very wet for some time past. I remain, your son."

(Signed)

"O. HART."

Mr. Hart labored in the christian ministry in Charleston thirty years, and his efforts were crowned with great success. When he assumed charge the church was weak, distracted, and almost without influence, but before he left it, it had become one of the largest, most wealthy and influential in South Carolina. He pursued his path of usefulness in a meek and unobtrusive way and became distinguished as a preacher. In a few years he ranked as one of the most famous Baptist ministers of that period. As an appreciation of his christian character, abilities and usefulness, the college of R. de Island, at their first commencement, in 1769, conferred on him the diploma of Master of Arts. His preaching attracted great attention, and he was received with approba-

tion by all ranks. The reverend Dr. Manly, in his discourse on the history of the Baptist church in Charleston, mentions the following incident as a very pleasing evidence of the esteem in which he was held by the citizens at large. About 1770 he was robbed of £30. When it became known in the town the gentlemen of other societies made him a present of £730, which they raised among themselves, without the help of his own congregation.

Mr. Hart's influence as a christian minister was widespread, and not simply confined to a faithful discharge of his clerical duties in the church. In 1751 he originated the association of the Baptist churches in the south, and his name is signed to the articles of union. The one first instituted took the name of "Charleston association," which was formed by the union of four churches, and was organized October 21st. At the meeting in 1755, the association authorized him to procure a suitable person as missionary to preach to the destitute settlements in South Carolina and the neighboring States, if money could be raised for his support. In 1756 he visited Pennsylvania and New Jersey for this purpose, and prevailed on the reverend John Gano to undertake it. He was born at Hopewell, New Jersey, July 20th, 1727, and was a man of distinguished piety, eloquence and fortitude. He accompanied Mr. Hart south and entered upon his new duties with great zeal. About the same time Mr. Hart originated the Religious Society to assist destitute young men to obtain an education for the ministry, and he was one of the three trustees appointed to manage the funds raised in South Carolina. He was one of two ministers appointed, in 1773, to draw up a system of discipline for the Charleston association. In 1762, when there was a prospect of uniting all the Baptists in the State in one body, and the "Separate Baptists," as they were called, propounded several queries to the Charleston association, Messrs. Hart and Pugh were selected to answer them. In 1774, when great interest

was felt in sustaining Rhode Island college, Messrs. Hart and Pelot were appointed to address the Baptist associations throughout America, and ask a contribution of funds to augment the endowments; and he was one of two selected to receive the contributions. When the celebrated Mr. Whitefield was in South Carolina, he both preached in, and worshipped at, Mr. Hart's church.

Mr. Hart and the distinguished Dr. Manning, so long president of Rhode Island college, became acquainted while the latter was a student at Mr. Eaton's academy, at Hopewell, New Jersey. The doctor's biographer says that this acquaintance "proved to him a source of great pleasure and profit." They maintained a correspondence with each other for many years. In 1763 Mr. Hart was authorized to employ an assistant, and he wrote to Dr. Manning to accept the situation. This was before he had arrived at such eminence, or become connected with the college. He declined the offer. He obtained the assistance of the reverend Mr. Bedgegood, who had been converted under his preaching, and baptised by him. He was an Englishman, and brought up an Episcopalian, was a man of popular talents and pleasing address, and became quite a distinguished divine. He tried to supplant Mr. Hart in his own church and congregation, but failed. He fell from grace by marrying a second time while his first wife was living. While Mr. Hart presided over this church it gave several young men to the christian ministry, some of whom became prominent. Besides Mr. Bedgegood, just mentioned, he baptised and received into his church the reverends Samuel Stillman and Edmund Bottsford, who studied theology under his instruction. The latter was ordained by Messrs. Hart and Pelot, March 14th, 1772. In November, 1773, Mr. Hart accompanied Mr. Pelot into the upper part of Georgia, whither they went to constitute Baptist churches.

Mr. Hart's wife died the 20th of October, 1772, leaving four

children living. He remained single but eighteen months; and on the 5th of April, 1774, he was married to Mrs. Anne Maria Grimball, of Charleston, a member of an influential family of South Carolina. She was a daughter of William and Sarah Sealy, of Eutaw, and the widow of Charles Grimball. In November, 1773, Mr. Hart accompanied the reverend Mr. Pelot into the upper part of Georgia, to constitute a Baptist church.

CHAPTER X.

HE breaking out of the Revolution found Mr. Hart laboring in his church; but when the tocsin of war was sounded it filled him with the same patriotic ardor that burned in the bosom of the other members of his family. He at once arrayed himself on the side of his afflicted country, and gave all his influence to the cause. South Carolina soon called his services into requisition. In the summer of 1775 the provincial congress of that State desired to send a commission into the western counties, "to explain to the people at large the nature of the unhappy dispute between Great Britain and the American colonies; to endeavor to settle all political disputes between the people; to quiet their minds and to enforce the necessity of a general union in order to preserve themselves and their children from slavery." This important and delicate duty was entrusted to the honorable William Drayton, and the reverends Oliver Hart and William Tennant. The commissions of Messrs. Drayton and Tennant are dated July 23d, 1775, and no doubt that of Mr. Hart bore the same date, but I have not been able to find it among the family papers. They started on their mission about the 1st of August, and returned the middle of September. I have seen the diary of Mr. Tennant, which gives a minute account of their journey. It was attended with great fatigue and much personal danger. They went to the extreme

western frontiers of the State, where many of the inhabitants were much disaffected toward the Revolution. After their return the provincial congress, in acknowledgment of their patriotism and zeal in the public service, adopted the following resolution, the 29th of November:—

“On motion Resolved:—That the thanks of the congress are due to the Reverend Mr. Tennent, and also to the Reverend Mr. Oliver Hart, for the important public services by them respectively rendered to this colony in their late progress into the back country.” A writer speaking of his services, says: “It was believed that the influence Mr. Hart exerted on this occasion was the means of preventing blood-shed when the tories first embodied.” The same year he went to the High Hills of Santee on a similar errand, where he met a large number of dissenting ministers and others, called together to consult on measures for the common welfare.

As the war progressed Mr. Hart kept up as frequent correspondence as the means of communication would permit, with his brother Joseph in Warminster. His letters which are preserved breathe a lofty spirit of patriotism, and are filled with interesting incidents of the campaigns in the south. The following, dated Charleston, S. C., July 5th, 1778, pictures what he considered the country would become when it had achieved its independence. The language is that of a sincere patriot, and the picture is not much, if any, over-drawn. He says:—

“With joy I look forward and contemplate the rising glories of this continent; its inhabitants nourished by the most free, generous, and perfect form of government ever modeled; and cherished by the best of rulers chosen by ourselves, whose interest and inclination will conspire to make the ruled happy; when Peace, like the swelling tide, shall flow over the mountains and cover the whole land; when religion, freed from its shackles; learning and virtue encouraged and promoted shall spread far and wide; wisdom

and knowledge shall increase and every peasant shall be qualified for a senator. Every man shall sit down peacefully under his own vine and under his own fig-tree; and the trade, favor, and protection of America will be courted by all nations under Heaven. This is the prize for which we are contending, and this is the legacy we mean to bequeath to our posterity. In the enjoyment of which our children's children, to the last stages of time will rise up and call us blessed."

In February, 1780, when the British army was about to lay siege to Charleston, the friends of Mr. Hart advised him to retire from the city to avoid falling into the hands of the enemy. He had been too active a patriot to trust himself to their tender mercies. He left home and went into the country, probably into the upper part of the State, but I have no knowledge where he took up his residence for the time being. When the city capitulated to the enemy, in May following, he returned to his birth-place in Warminster, Pennsylvania. He left his family at Charleston, as most probably he had to leave in such haste that he had no opportunity to take them with him. They afterward joined him at Hopewell, where he was settled, but it is not known at what time they arrived. On his way north he was joined by Mr. Bottsford, who journeyed with him as far as Virginia, where he remained during the war. The British converted the church building of Mr. Hart into a store house for provisions, and damaged it badly. When they evacuated the city there was nothing left but the bare walls and the roof. His loss was very heavy, most of his personal effects falling into the hands of the British, including many of his most valuable books and papers. Among these was a large volume of poems, principally of his own composition. He received a warm welcome from his numerous relatives and friends in Bucks county. He never returned to Charleston; he had left his pleasant home in the city by the sea forever.

Mr. Hart remained in Warminster until the following December, preaching occasionally at Southampton and elsewhere, when he received a call from the Baptist church at Hopewell, New Jersey. The termination of the war being uncertain, his friends advised him to accept the call, which he did and immediately removed thither and took charge of the church. When the war was closed his old congregation at Charleston advised him that it was his duty to remain where he was then settled, and requested him to send them a minister who could fill his place. At this time he was sixty years of age, and probably he did not care to go so far a second time from the home of his fathers. The question of age no doubt had its due influence with his former congregation, who wanted a young and active man to regather their scattered flock. He labored in his new field the remainder of his life.

He took up his abode at Hopewell sometime in the fall or beginning of winter. The following letter, written to his brother at this period, under date of December 23d, 1780, gives us some insight into his arrangements for housekeeping. He says :—

“ As there is no house or family near or convenient to the meeting, in which I can be accommodated, I have determined to go into the parsonage and keep house myself. The people undertake to furnish me with necessaries, and I am desirous of procuring Nelly Thomas as my housekeeper. In this I hope for your concurrence and assistance so far as to advise Nelly to come. Should she refuse it will be to me a shocking disappointment. I cannot see that her coming can be any detriment either to Nelly or any body else.

“ I have been so confident of succeeding as to encourage Stephen Barton and Nathan Stout, esqrs., two of our deacons, to go over with a light wagon for Nelly, and with them goes Miss Rachel Stout, a most valuable young lady, purely for company to Nelly. If, after all, the attempt

should fail of success, I should hardly know how to hold up my head or look my friends in the face; therefore must beg you to use your influence in my favor."

The Nelly Thomas here spoken of was a niece of Mr. Hart, daughter of his sister Lucretia by her second husband, John Thomas. His wife had not yet joined him. In the letter above quoted he remarks:—"Should the enemy continue any time in Charleston I should be for sending for my wife to come over, and it might be an inducement for her to come did she know I had a home to bring her to. This is one of the many considerations that have induced me to go to housekeeping." Mrs. Hart no doubt joined him the following year. In a subsequent letter to his brother, written in 1785, he says that the people have exerted themselves to make him comfortable. They engaged to allow him \$200 in money per annum besides the benefit of the parsonage, which they promised to assist him to work. The church and congregation had just then added 37 acres to the parsonage, which he thought would make it more profitable. He says: "With these advantages I hope my living here will be tolerably easy altho' not grand." The good old man did not lay claim to the riches of this world; there was laid up for him a store in Heaven!

At the close of the war the church at Charleston was reorganized. At a meeting held April 14th, 1783, it was agreed to invite Mr. Hart to return, and the reverend Richard Furman was requested to write the letter to him. He replied under date of June 26th, and declined the invitation, assigning as reasons, "The Providential direction he had received to Hopewell, New Jersey; the strength of mutual attachment; the pleasing prospect of the church he then served; his own better health; and his opinion that a younger and more active man was necessary for them." In the spring of 1784 the church renewed the invitation, which he again declined with great reluctance, after some delay. He recom-

mended them to invite Mr. Furman, promising that if he declined he would come himself or send one better qualified.

The health of Mr. Hart had been failing some years before his death. For several months he considered himself in a dying condition. He was taken with his last illness in December, but was able to walk about his room for some days. Before he was confined to his bed he called for his will, which he gave to a friend, whom he requested to have his remains conveyed to Southampton, the family burying ground. He suffered great agony. His struggle for breath was so great that he ruptured a blood vessel. His cough and spitting of blood increased until December 31st, 1795, when he as quietly expired as though going to sleep, at the age of 72 years, 5 months and 26 days. His remains were taken to Southampton, where a plain marble slab thus records his virtues:—

“In this grave is deposited all that was mortal of that pious christian and eminent servant Reverend Oliver Hart, A. M., Pastor of the Baptist church in Hopewell, New Jersey, who exchanged this world for a better December 31st, 1795, in the seventy-third year of his age.”

The death of Mr. Hart caused quite a sensation in the religious world, and many eulogies were passed upon his eminent virtues and abilities. A leading Philadelphia newspaper spoke of him as follows: “His character is too well known to stand in need of description. The endowments of his mind; his early and unaffected piety; his abilities as a Theologian and Minister of the Sanctuary; the regularity of his whole life; his domestic virtues and universal philanthropy, would afford ample foundation for a newspaper enlogium.

“He bore a long and tedious confinement with exemplary patience, becoming resignation, and to the last was strong in faith, giving glory to God.

“Mark the perfect man and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace.”

Among the funeral discourses pronounced on the occasion of his death, by eminent divines, was one delivered by Dr. Furman, at Charleston, February 7th, 1796, which was published; and another by Dr. William Rogers, professor of English and Belle Letters in the university of Pennsylvania, delivered at Hopewell, April 10th, 1796, which was also published by particular request. The text was: "Know ye not that there is a great man fallen in Israel." 2d Samuel, 3d chapter, and part of the 38th verse. The widow and youngest child were present at this discourse. Dr. Rogers preached the substance of the same sermon at Southampton, on the 10th of January, the Sunday after the interment.

Mr. Hart was something of an author, but few of his productions are extant. The only ones which have come into my hands are two sermons, one entitled "The Gospel church portrayed and her orderly service pointed out," delivered at Philadelphia, at the opening of the Baptist association, October 4th, 1791; the other entitled, "An humble attempt to repair the christian temple," a sermon delivered in Philadelphia, October 12th, 1783, also at the opening of the association. He delivered a sermon on Thanksgiving Day, November 26th, 1789, in Philadelphia, which was published in that city in 1791. Several others of his productions have appeared in print, viz:—"Dancing Exploded;" "A funeral discourse on the death of the reverend William Tennant;" "A Circular Letter on Christ's mediatorial character;" and "American Remembrance." At his death he left in manuscript many valuable discourses delivered on public and common occasions. In a letter to his brother Joseph, dated September 10th, 1778, he mentions that he sends him two publications, the first he had made. Their title is not given, but as he says that "one copy of Dancing Exploded is for sister Edith," that was probably one of them. He wrote considerable devotional poetry, but I have only been able to trace the following verses as being the production of his

pen. They were written at a season of great trial, and were published after his death:—

“Foreboding thoughts and gloomy fears
 Crowd thick into my breast;
Perplexing doubts and anxious cares
 Forbid my soul to rest.

Happy ye Saints, above the skies,
 Beyond the reach of woe;
Dear Lord, command my soul to rise,
 With joyful haste I'll go.

The world in sackcloth and distress,
 I'd leave beneath my feet;
And mounting in a heavenly dress,
 I would my Saviour meet.”

He was a friend to schools and learning, and gave the weight of his high character to advance the cause of virtue and religion. The reverend doctor Furman, his successor at Charleston, and doctor Rogers, in their funeral discourses, paid a high tribute to his character as a man, a christian and a patriot. Dr. Furman says: “As a christian and divine his character was most conspicuous; no person who heard his pious, experimental discourses, or his affectionate, fervent addresses to God in prayer; who beheld the zeal and constancy he manifested in the public exercises of religion, or the disinterestedness, humility, benevolence, charity, devotion, and equanimity of temper he discovered on all occasions in the private walks of life, could for a moment doubt of his being not only *truly*, but *eminently* religious. He possessed in a large measure the moral and social virtues, and had a mind formed for friendship.”

James Hardie, in his Biographical Dictionary pays the following tribute to the memory of Mr. Hart. He says: “Mr. Hart was blessed with such strong *natural abilities* as to lay a foundation for those grateful services, which from his youth to a good old age he rendered to both church and

State. His imagination was lively and his judgment firm; hence though he never enjoyed the advantages resulting from a regular progress through any public school or university; yet such were the improvements of his mind by self-application, close reading, and habitual reflection that few men more richly deserved those honors which, by our first seminaries of learning, have been in many instances too uncautiously bestowed. The college of Rhode Island, however, was not wholly inattentive to his worth, for in the year 1769 that institution forwarded him a diploma constituting him Master of Arts. He scarcely left an equal in the religious society to which he belonged."

The reverend John Blake, in his "Universal Biographical Dictionary" also pays a fitting tribute to the memory of this excellent man. He says: "Mr. Hart was a self-educated man; his countenance was open and manly; his voice was clear, harmonious and commanding; his mental powers were strong, being enriched with a fund of useful, classical, scientific and theological knowledge; and his tastes were elegant and refined. He wrote much devotional poetry. But his merits were most evident as a christian and a pastor; he walked with God; the doctrines of free and efficacious grace were precious to him; his desire for usefulness was ardent and incessant."

The widow of Oliver Hart remained at Hopewell until late in the spring of 1796, when, with her young son, she returned to her own family in South Carolina. There she passed the remainder of her days. She died the 5th of October, 1813, in the 73d year of her age, and her remains were interred in the Wilson burial ground on Wadmalaw Island.

Oliver Hart was the father of ten children, eight by his first, and two by his second wife. Their names were Seth, Eleanor, Hannah, Oliver, John, Joseph, Mary Baker, Sarah, Silas, and William Rogers. The eldest was born November

18th, 1748, and the youngest December 13th, 1784, thirty-six years afterward. But four were living at his death, Oliver, John, Mary Baker, and William Rogers. Of those deceased all died in infancy except Eleanor, who lived to the age of 32 years. She was the eldest daughter and next to eldest child, and the first married. On the 6th of March, 1770, she was united to colonel Thomas Screven, a widower of Charleston, South Carolina, a member of one of the best families in the State, and brother of the general Screven who was killed by the British and tories during the revolutionary struggle. He was born the 24th of June, 1741. She was his third wife and he but twenty-nine years of age at the time of the marriage. After her death, in 1782, he married a fourth time, and died the 4th of May, 1804. He was a member of the Charleston Baptist church, and many years a deacon.

The Screvens were an English family. The first progenitor of the name, the reverend William Screven, was born in England about 1629. He emigrated to America and settled at Boston in 1681, where he was a member of the Baptist church. In 1682 he began to preach, and the same year he became pastor of a church at Piscataway, Maine. He was so much persecuted on account of his religious belief, that he was obliged to leave; and between 1682 and 1690, in company with several other Baptists, he removed to Charleston, South Carolina. They established the first Baptist church in that city, the same over which the reverend Oliver Hart afterward presided. Thence he removed to Georgetown, South Carolina, where he died in 1713. From him in regular descent came James Screven, born in 1706. In 1737 he intermarried with Mary, daughter of the landgrave, Thomas Smith, of South Carolina, and both died in 1758. Their son, Thomas Screven, was the husband of Eleanor Hart. The Screven family, it is said, intermarried with the descendants of the counts of St. Julien, who emigrated to Carolina

during the reign of Louis XIV. They claim descent from the family of Lord Thomas Cromwell.

The Smiths are among the most distinguished and wealthy people of South Carolina. The first progenitor of the family in America, landgrave Thomas Smith, was born at Exeter, England, in 1648. He was compelled to leave England on the restoration of Charles II., because of the part he took in the Revolution, and in 1672 he emigrated to South Carolina, accompanied by his brother James. He settled near Charleston, while his brother removed to Boston. The wife of John Adams, second President of the United States, was a descendant of James Smith. The wife of the landgrave was a German baroness, a beautiful young widow. On the 13th of May, 1691, he was created landgrave by the English government, with a grant of 48,000 acres of land. In 1693 he was commissioned governor of the province, which he held until his death in 1684. His son Thomas intermarried with Sarah, daughter of colonel Joseph Blake, second son of the great English admiral of that name. He left a numerous progeny.

Thomas and Eleanor Sereven had seven children, four sons and three daughters, Sarah, Martha, Thomas who died the day of his birth, James, Oliver, and Eleanor, all born in nine years. Four of the children died in infancy, and the rest married. Martha, the eldest daughter of Thomas and Eleanor Sereven, intermarried with Benjamin Bonneau, of South Carolina, about 1795, and had one daughter, Elizabeth Vanderhorst, born in Charleston, May 31st, 1798. On the 25th of May, 1820, she was married to Samuel, son of John and Elizabeth Murray, of Santee, South Carolina, and had issue eleven children, John, William Bonneau, Elizabeth Nelson, Martha Sereven and Ellen Cox, twins, Edward Lang, Ellen Cox 2d, Benjamin Calhoun, Mary Cornelia, Elizabeth Nelson 2d, and George Mercer, of which three are deceased, Ellen, Elizabeth, and Benjamin, and six married. John,

the eldest son, intermarried with Mary, youngest daughter of colonel J. S. Spain, the 13th of December, 1848, by whom he had five children, Isabella Norella, Ellen Ransom, John Jr., Ransom, and Sarah. The second daughter is deceased. William Bonneau, the second son, married Caroline Middleton, eldest daughter of colonel Robert H. Goodwyn, of Columbia, South Carolina, October 27th, 1846, and had issue, Elizabeth Vanderhorst, Charlotte Thompson, William Bonneau Jr., Samuel J., Elizabeth Vanderhorst 2d, Caroline Middleton, Emma Bradly, James Nelson 2d. Elizabeth, James, Emily, and Sarah are deceased. Martha Sereven, the second daughter of Samuel J. and Elizabeth Murray, intermarried with doctor Mathew S. Moore, the 4th of May, 1848, and had issue—Mathew Singleton, Elizabeth Bonneau, John Isham, Sarah Richardson, Arthur Rose, Samuel Murray, Martha and Sereven, twins, Mary Cornelia, Burchell Richardson, and MacDonald. Ellen Cox 2d, the fifth daughter, married Isaac S. K. Bennett, and had issue five children, Samuel Murray, Henry, Isaac S. K. J., J. C. Faber, and William Bonneau. Elizabeth Nelson 2d, the youngest daughter, intermarried with S. J. Bradley, and had four children, John, Gordon M., Mary Murray, and Samuel, all of whom are living. The youngest child, George Mercer, married Martha Pinekney, and had one child, Hopson, now deceased. Samuel J. Murray was born June 22d, 1794, and died July 1st, 1850. The family seat of the Murrays is at Sumter, South Carolina. On the maternal side, the Murrays are descended from landgrave Thomas Smith, and the reverend William Sereven, the first baptist minister who settled in South Carolina.

CHAPTER XL.

THOMAS, the eldest son of Thomas and Eleanor Sereven, and grandson of the reverend Oliver Hart, was born August 16th, 1774, and died the 12th of June, 1833. The 31st of December, 1803, he intermarried with Mary Ann, daughter of Archie and Mary Ann Smith, of Charleston, by whom he had three daughters, Mary Ann, Martha, and Margaret, from whom have descended a numerous posterity.

The eldest daughter of Thomas and Mary Ann Sereven intermarried with Dr. George P. Frierson, son of John and Eliza Frierson, of St. John's Berkley, Charleston district, October 20th, 1830. Dr. Frierson removed to Alabama and thence Louisiana, where he now resides, in De Soto parish, on the bank of the Red river, engaged in planting. By him she had seven children, four of whom are living, William, George Archer, St. Julien, and Mary Eleanor. On the death of his first wife, November 19th, 1844, he married her sister Martha, November 25th, 1846, by whom he had eight children, four of them living. Four of the sons of Dr. Frierson were in the confederate army. Archer was wounded at Sharpsburg; Witten killed at Chancellorsville, and St. Julien wounded at Manassas. The fourth son, Sereven, was a surgeon. Witten was educated at Princeton college. I

made his acquaintance the last year he was in college, and found him to be a noble young man. The plantation of Dr. Frierson lay in the route of Banks' army up the Red river, and he suffered great loss from the depredations of the troops.

The youngest daughter of Thomas and Mary Ann Sereven intermarried with Dr. Francis A. Lee, of Dallas county, Alabama, May 15th, 1839. He is son of Paul and Jane E. Lee, of Charleston, South Carolina. She had eight children, of whom seven are living, viz: Thomas Sereven, Tringilla Althia, Martha Eleanor, Julia Emma, Francis Audibon, Burwell Boyken, and Wm. Henry. One child is married, the eldest daughter, Tringilla, who was united to Julins Amelias Smith, of Charleston, the 29th of June, 1859, and has issue three children. When the war broke out Dr. Lee had but one son, Thomas, old enough to enter the military service. He volunteered in April, 1861, joining the first company of cavalry raised in Alabama. He was engaged in nearly all the leading battles, from fort Pickens to Marietta, Georgia. He was captured at the latter place, while on picket, July 4th, 1864, and confined at camp Douglas until the close of the war. Mr. Smith the son-in-law of Dr. Lee also served through the war, as an artillerist. Mary, the wife of Thomas Sereven, died October 29th, 1819.

Eleanor, the youngest daughter of Thomas and Eleanor Sereven, intermarried with John, son of John and Susanna Cox, December 22d, 1800. He was born in 1769. His father emigrated from Surry, England, about 1750, and settled at Albany, New York, where he married a daughter of John Johnson, the ancestor of judge William Johnson, late of the United States supreme court. John Cox, senior, was killed by being thrown from his carriage in Albany, about 1770. His widow soon afterward removed to Charleston, South Carolina, where she died in 1803, leaving five children. The youngest son, as well as the youngest child

of these parties, married Eleanor Sereven, the granddaughter of Oliver Hart. They had eight children, five sons and three daughters, Joseph Hart, Thomas S., John Johnson, Eleanor Susan, John Washington, Mary Amarentha, Sarah Elizabeth, and Robert. Six are deceased, of which five died without issue. The eldest son, Joseph, born October 18th, 1801, died in Aberdeen, Mississippi, January 17th, 1850. He married Margaret L., daughter of Isaac Le Noir, of South Carolina, October 16th, 1834, and had seven children, Mary Amelia, Thomas S., Isaac Le Noir, Sarah Sereven, Eleanor Sereven, Sarah Sereven the 2d, and Adelia Amurentha. Three died in infancy, three are single and only one is married. Eleanor, the third daughter, born in 1842, married Augustus J. Puree, of New Bern, North Carolina, and has two children, Augustus and Eleanor. They reside in Hale county, Alabama. Thomas, the eldest son, is living in Washington county, in that State, unmarried.

Eleanor Susan, the eldest daughter of John and Eleanor Cox, born October 17th, 1808, intermarried with Dr. William Luyten McCaa, the 24th of January, 1830. He was born at Camden, South Carolina, August 8th, 1800, studied medicine, and in 1822 graduated at the university of Pennsylvania. He emigrated to Marengo county, Alabama where he resided until his death, May 20th, 1853. The McCaa family is of Scotch descent and came originally from the Highlands of Scotland. The name is pure Gaelic, and signifies "the children of the crow." It is said that the ancestor of William Luyten followed the banner of the unfortunate prince Charles to Culloden in 1745, under Lochiel of Cameron. His name was John. He afterward settled in Dumfries, where he probably died. His three sons emigrated to America about the close of the revolutionary war. John, from whom our branch of the family is descended, settled near Camden, South Carolina where he married Louisa O'Kain. He was an active, enterprising business man, a merchant, planter,

and mill owner, and amassed great wealth. He was a Federalist in polities, and held office under John Adams. He lost heavily by a fire and afterward by the Embargo. William Luyten McCaa and Eleanor Cox had four children. The eldest, Eugene, was born November 30th, 1830. He graduated at the South Carolina college in 1851, afterward studied law and was admitted to the bar; and is now in practice at Demopolis, Alabama. The other three children are Mary Louisa, Amelia, and Bona, all unmarried. Mary, the second daughter of John and Eleanor Cox, intermarried with Dr. James R. Jones, of Marengo county, and has issue four children, Elizabeth Finney, Roberta Daisy, and James Robert. John Cox died in Charleston, in 1829, and his widow in Marengo county, Alabama, February 17th, 1845. The coat of arms of the Cox family was a Pheasant on a field azure. The members of this branch of the descendants of Oliver Hart have never held office, nor meddled in public matters, but from generation to generation been quiet southern planters, neither buying nor selling slaves, but from father to son inheriting ample estates and good social position. They suffered greatly by the war.

Oliver, the fourth child and eldest son of the reverend Oliver and Sarah Hart, was born at Charleston, the 7th of November, 1754. I have not been able to learn anything of his youth, and but little of his manhood. He studied medicine and settled in practice in Charleston. He was a surgeon in the revolutionary army, but it is not known how long he remained in service. On the 19th of November, 1778, he intermarried with Sarah Broekenton, of Charleston. In a letter written by his father to his brother Joseph, of Warminster, in the previous January, in speaking of her who is soon to become a daughter-in-law, he says: "She is a poor girl, but of a virtuous character, who I may hope will make him a good wife. Her parents have been dead many years." They had six children, Sarah, Thomas Washington, Eleanor,

Mary, Oliver, and John. Thomas, Mary, and John died in infancy, and Sarah died young and unmarried, while Eleanor and Oliver married and left issue. Oliver Hart, the father, died in September or October, 1790, and his widow about the year 1800. His two surviving children emigrated to Kentucky with the family of their uncle Benjamin Merrell, who married Mary, the youngest sister of their father. They became members of his family, by whom they were adopted, and remained in it until they settled in life. The daughter, Eleanor, married three times. Her first husband was a Mr. Stout, a merchant, the second, Mr. Harris, a planter, and the third, a Thomas Bennett, likewise a planter. She left two sons, a Stout and a Harris, but had no children by her third husband. The son, Oliver, also married and had children, but I have not been able to learn anything of them except that one of his sons, Oliver, removed to Nashville, Tennessee, where he settled, married and died, leaving a large and respectable family.

John, the second son and fifth child of Oliver and Sarah Hart, was born at Charleston, the 6th of March, 1758. I have no record of him until he arrived at fifteen years of age. In 1773 he was entered a freshman at Rhode Island college, then under the management of the distinguished doctor Manning, his father's friend. From the little we know of him John was a wild youth in his college days, and gave sore displeasure to his father. Under date of November 5th, 1773, Mr. Hart writes to Dr. Manning in the following strain about his son:—

"I am sorry John has so conducted so as to give you so much trouble, and to forfeit the place he had under the management of Mrs. Manning. Had I been apprised of his unworthy conduct sooner, perhaps I should have remanded him back to Carolina, for I am not in such affluent circumstances as to throw away money in the education of one who has no view to his own advantage. I thank you, however,

for all the pains you have taken with him, and that you have made trial of the discipline of the rod. I should be sorry he should return a worthless blockhead." He also mentions that John had written to him but once in twelve months, and urges Dr. Manning to prevail on him to write. His father had sharply reprobred him for his neglect, over and over again. It is to be hoped the application of the rod had a salutary effect on the wild youth. John was probably under the care of Dr. Manning before he entered college, and most likely he was fitted by him to enter that institution.

The American Revolution broke out when John Hart was in the midst of his college career. Being an enthusiastic patriot he took up arms to defend the colonies. He fought at Bunker Hill as a private, and no doubt was a member of a company of students that marched to the defence of Boston. Some delay only prevented him taking part in the battle of Lexington. He graduated in 1777, at the age of nineteen, and returned to South Carolina. The Revolution was now under full headway, and he immediately re-entered the service, and was commissioned a lieutenant in the 7th South Carolina continental regiment. His father under date of January, 1778, writes thus to his brother Joseph of Warminster: "John is still in the army, and seems to long for an opportunity of improving his valor. I doubt not his courage, but wish he may have equal conduct, and not be too rash." He rose to the rank of captain. He was taken prisoner by the British at the capture of Savannah, in June, 1778, and sent to New York, where he endured great suffering. He was liberated on his parole and returned to Charleston, but soon afterward resigned his commission. While at college he had studied medicine: but as he never finished the course nor took his degree he relinquished the profession and established himself in trade at Charleston, where he continued to reside several years. The 17th of June, 1784, Mr. Hart married Mary, the second daughter of general James Screven, of

South Carolina. He was a prominent actor in the south during our revolutionary struggle, and sacrificed both life and fortune to the cause. While in pursuit of the British and tories he came suddenly upon them in the swamp, near Medway church, Liberty county, Georgia. One of his aides incantiously exclaimed, "here they are, General," when the latter fell mortally wounded, with eleven bullets in his body. He was carried to the church, but afterward to the house of colonel Elliott, where he was left under the protection of a white flag and a small guard, in a dying condition. The enemy fired the house over his head, and while he was being carried out he expired on the steps. He was buried in the Medway cemetery, and tradition reports that the paling around his grave was painted black and tipped with red to indicate his bloody death. Congress voted a monument to his memory, but the appropriation was never made to build it. The wife of John Hart was a niece of Thomas Screeven, the husband of his sister Eleanor.

Mr. Hart continued to reside in Charleston after his marriage. His first business venture after that event was the establishing a store at Monk's corner, which was not successful. He afterward taught school for a time. He was then elected sheriff of Charleston district, a lucrative office; but before his term had expired he removed to Columbia and discharged the duties by deputies. On the expiration of his office, about the close of the century, he removed to Lexington district, where he erected mills; thence to Granby, where he passed the remainder of his life. While there he filled various public offices, such as clerk of the court, ordinary, judge of the inferior court, &c., &c. He became a professor of religion in early life, and himself and wife were members of the Baptist church. In 1784, and for some years afterward, he was one of the trustees of the Charleston Baptist church of which his father was formerly pastor; and in 1789 and 1790 he was mainly instrumental in raising means

to pay off the debt on the church. He was a member of the society of the Cincinnati. He died at Granby, South Carolina, March 17th, 1814, and his remains were interred in the Baptist grave yard at that place. In December, 1815, his widow and children removed to Sunbury, Liberty county, Georgia, where she died December 27th, 1845. Late in life she received a pension from the government for the revolutionary services of her husband.

CHAPTER XII.

JOHN Hart was the father of nine children, six sons and three daughters. Oliver James, Esther Mary, Martha L., John Sereven, Charles Thomas, Henry William, Elizabeth Sereven, Odingsell W., and Smith Sereven. The first and fourth child died in infancy; the second at the age of seventeen years; while the others grew up to man and womanhood and married. Six were living at the death of the father. Of these, Martha L., the eldest, born July 19th, 1790, intermarried with John C., son of captain John Bell, of Granby, December 31st, 1818. She lived less than a year after her marriage, and died November 15th, 1819, without issue. Her husband survived until 1853. Charles Thomas, the fifth child, and eldest son, was born at Charleston, September 26th, 1794. He intermarried with Ann Catharine, daughter of the reverend Jacob Dunham, of Liberty county, Georgia, the 4th of January, 1819, and died April 3d, 1834. The issue of this marriage was one daughter, Helen Mary, who was married to William R. Gignilliat, of Melintosh county, Georgia, September 19th, 1838. They had five children, all sons. Her husband is of an old Huguenot family which emigrated from France after the revocation of the edict of Nantz, with the St. Juliens, DuPonts and others, and settled in South Carolina. Of their children, William R., the eldest, studied law at the university

of Virginia, and settled in practice at Darien, Georgia. He intermarried with Hattie Heywood, of Aiken, South Carolina, also a descendant of a Huguenot family, and has three children. Two of the sons are twins, Thomas and Gilbert. The former married Ellen Barbara, granddaughter of the reverend C. O. Screeven, of Walthonville, Georgia, but the latter is single. During the war William R. was a lieutenant of artillery, and the twin-brothers were members of a cavalry company. Greenwood, the beautiful family residence on the banks of the Altamaha river, was burned by the Federal army. Henry William, the sixth child and fourth son of John and Mary Hart, was born in Columbia, South Carolina, July 13th, 1798. He settled in Edgefield district in 1823, where he married Harriet Beams the 15th of August of that year. They had no children. He was baptised by Dr. Manly and united with the Baptist church. He afterward removed to near Tuscaloosa, Alabama, where he entered the ministry, and died there August 1st, 1836. His widow married William P. Flifer, and still resides at Tuscaloosa.

Elizabeth Screeven Lee, the seventh child and third daughter of John and Mary Hart, was born at Charleston, the 25th of February, 1801. On the 25th of January, 1820, she was united in marriage to captain Joseph Jones, of Liberty county, Georgia, son of major John Jones, aide-de-camp to general McIntosh who was killed at the siege of Savannah during the revolutionary war. His grandfather emigrated from Wales and settled in Charleston, where he married into one of the first families of the city. The grandmother of major Jones was Mary Newton, who claimed lineal descent from Sir Isaac Newton. The husband of Elizabeth Hart was an extensive and successful planter, and a gentleman of wealth and refinement. He commanded a company of cavalry in the war of 1812. They had fourteen children, of which four only are living, Henry, Emma, Andrew, and Helen. Three died in infancy, and one, the

youngest at the age of eleven years. Charles Berrien, the eldest son, was educated at the Georgia university and afterward studied law. After practicing a few years he settled as a planter in Liberty county. He became a prominent man, and was a member of the Georgia senate. He married Marion S., daughter of William and Mary Anderson, of Walthonville, and had five children, Charles Marion, Mary Genivieve, William Anderson, Sarah Anderson, and Joseph Maxwell. He died at Savannah, April 5th, 1857. His eldest son entered the confederate army and fought through the war, being twice wounded. The eldest daughter is likewise married. Evelyn Elouisa, the second child of Joseph and Elizabeth Jones, intermarried with Joseph A. Anderson, and had issue two children, Bessie and Eva Josephine. She died November 21st, 1849, and her husband in April, 1866. Both were members of the Medway Presbyterian church. Their youngest daughter intermarried with James Ross, of Thomas county.

Henry Hart Jones, the third child, was educated at the Georgia university and settled as a planter near Sunbury. While a student at college he joined the Medway church. The 21st of May, 1846, he married Abbie S., daughter of Samuel Dowse, a wealthy planter of Burke county. They had nine children, Joseph, Henry, Evelyn, Ella Sturgis, James, Newton, Eliza Low, Stuart Dowse, John Sturgis, Abbie Augusta, and Henry Hart. The first four and the last named are deceased. When the war broke out Mr. Jones entered the service as a member of the Liberty county troop, but was afterward detailed to command the eleventh district of Georgia. He lost very heavily. On the return of peace he established himself in the mercantile business at Cuthbert, where he likewise edits a newspaper. James Newton, the fourth child of Joseph and Elizabeth Jones, devoted his time exclusively to planting, and resided at Leadbar, his father's plantation. He became a professing christian

at sixteen years of age. In November, 1851, he intermarried with Sarah Jane Norman, of Liberty county, by whom he had one child, a daughter. He died October 8th, 1854. After his death his widow and child removed to Savannah, where they now reside. He was a gentleman of great worth and died much regretted. Emma Adelaide, the fifth child, married Dr. Stephen N. Harris, of Bryan county, in August, 1846. He established himself in practice at Savannah, where he died of yellow fever in 1854. She had four children. She afterward removed to Liberty county, where she married Columbus Harris, a brother of her first husband, in the fall of 1858. Their residence was in the track of Kilpatrick's raid, whose men robbed it of all moveable property.

Hettie Augusta, the sixth child, intermarried with Dr. Troup Maxwell, of Florida, the 12th of December, 1848. Two years after the marriage they settled in Tallahassee. In April, 1857, he removed to Key West, and soon afterward was appointed surgeon of the United States hospital at that place. His wife and child died there of yellow fever the following September. He returned to Tallahassee on the death of his wife, and two years afterward married a second time. When the war broke out he raised a company for the confederate service, and was afterward commissioned colonel of the 5th Florida cavalry. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Missionary Ridge and confined eighteen months on Johnson's island, lake Erie. At present he resides at Fernandina, Florida, of which town he is mayor. Edward Joseph, the seventh child, died at the age of two and a half years. The eighth child, Andrew Maybank, graduated with distinction at the university of Georgia, and commenced the study of medicine in Savannah, but ill health compelled him to become a planter. In 1856 he intermarried with Evelyn A., daughter of Robert Harrison, of Amelia island, Florida, and granddaughter of colonel Cooper, a patriot of the Revolution. For a time they lived on the island, but afterward

removed to Jacksonville, Florida, where he studied law and commenced practice. When the war broke out he was commissioned a lieutenant in the 1st Florida regiment. He served a year in Virginia, participating in the siege of Yorktown and the battle of Williamsburg, when ill health compelled him to resign. He returned home to find his dwelling burned down and his family refugees. He now resides in Fernandina, Florida, and has two children. Edwin West, the ninth child and sixth son of Joseph and Elizabeth Jones, married in Savannah in 1857, and had one son who died at the age of three years. He volunteered in 1861, and served in an artillery company in the army of Virginia. He was killed by the bullet of a sharpshooter at the battle of Sharpsburg, while manning his gun, and buried at night, by his comrades, under a tree. His widow married a second time.

Thomas Sereven and Elliott Maxwell, the tenth and eleventh children, died in infancy. Josephine Caroline, the twelfth child, was educated at the seminary of Miss Thirston, at Elmira, New York, and on the 1st of August, 1857, inter-married with Dr. J. J. Maxwell, of Bryan county, Georgia, nephew of her sister Hettie's husband. Soon after marriage they removed to Key West, whither her husband went to assist his uncle in the care of the marine hospital. She was taken with the yellow fever a few days after her arrival, and died the 13th of September, at the age of eighteen years and a bride of only six weeks. Her sister had died of the same disease a few days previously. Helen Louisa, the thirteenth child, was united in marriage to Dr. K. A. Quartermann, a graduate of the Philadelphia medical school, in July, 1862. He was assistant surgeon in the confederate army, and now has charge of a medical school at Cuthbert, Georgia. His wife is a member of the Presbyterian church, her mind having been first awakened on the subject of religion by a sermon of Kennedy, the "boy preacher," while at Saratoga in 1860.

The youngest child died at the age of eleven years. Captain Jones died the 18th of October, 1846, in the sixty-second year of his age. His death was caused by an accident. While driving over his plantation to note the damage done by a severe storm, his horse became frightened, ran away and threw him out, injuring him so severely that he survived but three days.

Odingsell Witherspoon, eighth child of John and Mary Hart, was born in South Carolina, December 9th, 1803. He was educated at the Georgia university, and settled as a planter near Sunbury. He amassed a large fortune, but lost most of it during the war. He was twice married; the first time to Mary Caroline Stevens, January 12th, 1826, whose father had emigrated to Georgia from Vermont. Three of her brothers were Baptist ministers, one of them a missionary to India. They had five children. The eldest son is deceased. The second, Edward Henry, is a physician, and is settled at Jefferson, Camden county, Georgia. He intermarried with Esther Dunham, of Liberty county, by whom he had one son. Dr. Hart served as a surgeon in the confederate army to the end of the war. His youngest son, Charles Thomas, is also a physician, and graduated at the Cincinnati medical college, where he filled a professor's chair and edited a medical journal for some time. When the war broke out he was practicing in northern Missouri, whence he entered the confederate army as a surgeon. He intermarried with Dora Kelley, by whom he has one child. They now reside in Arkansas. The wife of Odingsell Hart died in 1836, and two years afterward he intermarried with Sarah, a daughter of colonel Wilson, and granddaughter of general Stewart, of Liberty county. By this marriage he has eight children. His second wife died September 15th, 1858. The wealth and intelligence of Mr. Hart gave him prominence among his fellow citizens. He held several places of public trust, and represented Bryan county four sessions in the legislature. At

the close of the war he removed to Quitman Brooks county, where he now resides. His eldest son by his second wife was in the confederate army, and was killed at the battle of Cold Arbor. The youngest was three times married and had six children; while the eldest daughter, Mary Caroline, intermarried with Thomas Parker, of Bryan county, by whom she had two children, one of them deceased. Her husband died in 1863.

Smith Sereven, the ninth and youngest child of John and Mary Hart was born in Lexington district, South Carolina, April 10th, 1806. He settled as a planter in his native county, where he resided some years, when he removed to Walthonville, Georgia. He was thrice married. His first wife was Mary Coleman, who died two years after his marriage, leaving a son who lived ten months. He intermarried a second time with Elizabeth Fulton, a cousin of his first wife, by whom he had five children, Thomas Henry, John, Mary Caroline, Marion, and Sereven, of which the four elder are living. The eldest son was a soldier in the confederate army; was taken prisoner at Gettysburg, and fell mortally wounded at Cold Arbor. After the death of his second wife Mr. Hart intermarried with Harriet Atwood Newell, only child of reverend Samuel Newell, missionary to Burmah, in 1856. He had four children by this marriage, two of which are living. He died February 26th, 1866; when his wife returned to the north and now resides with her aunt at Elmira, New York. He was a member of the Baptist church.

The widow of John Hart died December 27th, 1845.

Mary Baker, the third daughter of Oliver and Sarah Hart, was born at Charleston, September 6th, 1762. The 11th of January, 1789, she intermarried with Benjamin Merrell, by whom she had five children, Sarah, John McIver, Wilson, Martha, and Maria. About 1805 or 1806 colonel Merrell removed with his family to Kentucky, and settled on a plan-

tation called Belvidere, three miles from Lexington. He amassed a large fortune. Here himself and wife died, but the date of their decease is not known. The eldest daughter intermarried with Abraham Barton, a merchant of Lexington, by whom she had two sons, Abraham and John. The elder died at the age of twenty-one, at Havanna, island of Cuba, whither he had gone for his health. John married very young and met a violent death. John and Wilson, the two sons of Benjamin and Mary Merrell, married and removed to the far west with their families, which is the last that I know of them. The second daughter, Martha, late in life married Thomas Bennett, the former husband of her cousin Eleanor Hart. The marriage was an unfortunate one; her husband spent her fortune and afterward deserted her. Maria, the youngest daughter, died single.

✖ The reverend Oliver Hart had two children by his second wife, Silas who died three weeks after his birth, and William Rogers, born December 13th, 1784. He was educated in South Carolina among his mother's kindred, and is spoken of by those who knew him in his youth as a gay and dashing young man. The 27th of December, 1809, he intermarried with Sarah, an estimable and wealthy young lady, daughter of James and Elizabeth Clark, of Edisto island, South Carolina. They had three children, William Charles, Thomas Bannister Seabrook, and Oliver James. Mr. Hart settled as a planter on Wadmalaw island, where he resided during his life, and died in March, 1825. His widow survived him until February 17th, 1844. Their remains were buried at the Clark family burial ground on Edisto. The eldest son died April 2d, 1860, unmarried. The second son is a bachelor and resides with his younger brother. The third son, Oliver James, studied medicine and settled on Wadmalaw as a planter. The 26th of February, 1845, he intermarried with Joanna Adelila, daughter of Richard and Mary Sealy Townsend, of the same island. She was born April 25th, 1828.

The issue of this marriage is nine children, six sons and three daughters, eight of whom are living. When the Federal troops approached Charleston at the beginning of the war Dr. Hart and his family retired into the interior of the State, where they remained until peace when they returned to the island. William Rogers Hart was named for professor William Rogers of the university of Pennsylvania the intimate friend of his father.

Edith, the third daughter of John and Eleanor Hart, was born the 4th of May, 1727, at Warminster. Nothing is known of her until the 29th of September, 1748, when she was married to Isaac Hough, who lived in Bucks or Montgomery county. She had eleven children, Eleanor, Elizabeth, Susannah, John, Mary, Isaac, Thomas, Oliver, Silas, Joseph, and William. The youngest child was born the 12th of September, 1770. So far as known all the children lived to the age of man or womanhood. Nine of them married and had children, and two, Mary and William, died unmarried. Edith and Isaac Hough were both members of the Southampton Baptist church. The records state that they were baptised August 1st, 1772, by the reverend Mr. VanHorn, "and received into church fellowship, by prayer and imposition of hands, the next day." Their remains lie buried in the old grave yard at that place. His occupation was that of a farmer. He died the 13th of April, 1786, while his widow survived him nearly twenty years, and died March 27th, 1805.

My knowledge of Edith Hart's descendants is very limited. The eldest daughter, Eleanor, married Thomas Craven, December 18th, 1766. They resided in Warwick township, Bucks county, until about 1778, when they removed to Loudon county, Virginia. Their removal was probably caused by the near approach of the British army. She was the mother of nineteen children, of whom nine were sons and ten daughters; the first eight being born in Bucks county.

Two of them were twins, and six died in infancy. Seven of the children married and had children born to them. Edith, Abner, and Margaret married Sinclairs, of Virginia, John married Catharine Dulin, of London county, for his first wife, and at her death six months after marriage, he intermarried with Elizabeth P. Dorrell, of Fairfax county. Josiah married Elizabeth Shepherd; Joseph married Harriet Steere; and Eleanor married Robert Owens. The latter had twin-daughters. Thomas Craven, the husband of Eleanor Hough, died February 8th, 1795. The descendants of Eleanor Hough no doubt live in Virginia to this day.

John, the eldest son of Edith and Isaac Hough, married Charity Vandesen, May 1st, 1774, and had one daughter born in Virginia. His wife died in 1810.

Susanna, the third daughter, married Benjamin Jones, June 17th, 1773, and had issue one daughter.

Isaac, the second son, married Elizabeth Harton, April 25th, 1781, by whom she had three children. She died December 23d, 1788, when he married Mrs. Elizabeth Eberth, February 16th, 1793, by whom he likewise had three children. Two of their sons, Constant and George Washington, married into the families of Smith and Prall and had issue.

Thomas, the third son of Edith and Isaac Hough, married Hannah Tompkins, April 1st, 1790, by whom he had eight children, six sons and two daughters.

Oliver, the fourth son, married Phebe Calwallader, April 16th, 1790, by whom he had eight children, two sons and six daughters. Three of the daughters and one son died in infancy. The third daughter, Mary, married Samuel Yardley, who was a merchant at Doylestown for many years, and then removed to Philadelphia, where he lately died. She had four children, two sons and two daughters, all of whom are deceased. One daughter, Phebe, married James B. Smith, of Doylestown, and the other, Lydia, married Joseph

Mather, of Whitemarsh, Montgomery county. Both daughters had issue. The sons died unmarried. Mary, the fourth daughter of Oliver and Phebe Hough, married Mahlon K. Taylor, of Bucks county, the 23d of October, 1817, by whom she had eight children, four sons and four daughters, six of whom are living. Two of the sons are twins. Mrs. Taylor died January 22d, 1863. Of these children three have married. Rebecca, the eldest daughter, married John S. Brown, June 12th, 1844, by whom she has three children, two sons and a daughter. For several years Mr. Brown was the proprietor and editor of the Bucks county *Intelligencer*, a flourishing and influential country journal. At present he resides in Philadelphia. Benjamin, the third son, married Mercianna, daughter of George B. Yardley, June 16th, 1853, and had five children. He is lately deceased. Phebe married Samuel M. Shute, September 1st, 1852, and died without issue.

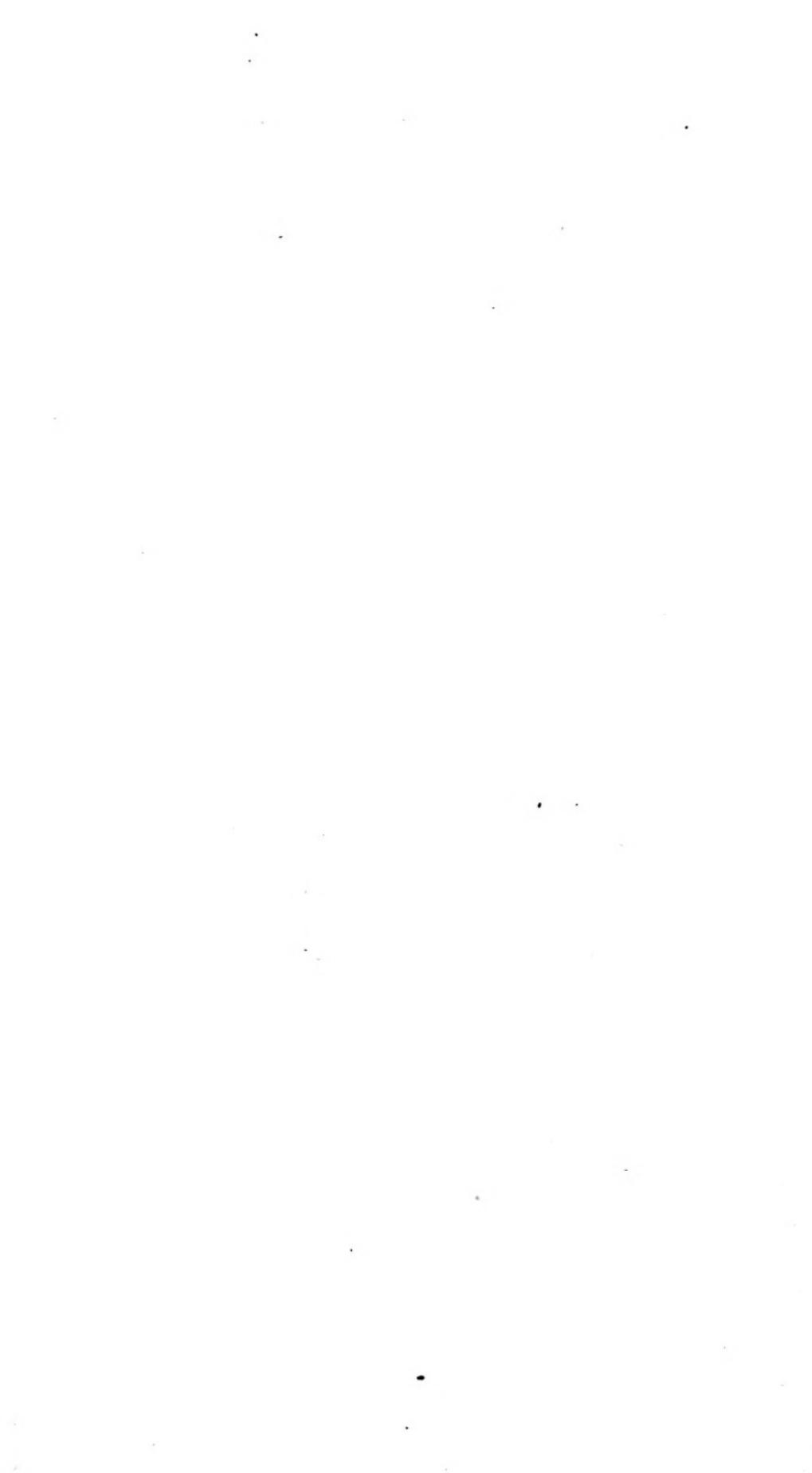
Silas, fifth son of Edith and Isaac Hough, married his cousin, Elizabeth Hart, of whom a more extended account will be found elsewhere.

Joseph, the sixth son of Edith and Isaac Hough, married Elizabeth Marple, December 13th, 1789, and died without issue. His widow died September 1st, 1829. These few paragraphs contain all the information I have been able to obtain of the descendants of Edith Hart. Beyond what I have written there appears to be nothing known of them by other branches of the family; and they have been so long lost sight of that inquiry fails to discover them.

I have now arrived at the end of my task, and "The History of the Hart Family" is finished. The concluding pages embrace such genealogical data of the family as I have been able to obtain in the course of my researches.



A P P E N D I X.



GENEALOGY
OF THE
HART FAMILY,
OF
Warminster Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania.

THIS family is descended from CHRISTOPHER AND MARY HART, of Witney, Oxfordshire, England, who had issue:—

JOHN, born Nov. 16th, 1651; died Sept., 1714.

ROBERT, born August 1st, 1655.

MARY, born April 1st, 1658.

JOSEPH, born October 24th, 1661.

John Hart, eldest son of Christopher and Mary Hart, who came to America with William Penn, married Susanna, daughter of William and Aurelia Rush, of Ryberry, Pennsylvania, in the fall of 1685, and had issue:

John, b. July 16, 1684; d. March 23, 1763.

Thomas, b.

Joseph, b. —; d. 1714.

Josiah, b.

Mary, b. —; d. 1721.

Susanna Hart died February 27, 1725.

John, eldest son of John and Susanna Hart, married Eleanor (born September 16, 1687), daughter of Silas and Hester

Crispin, and granddaughter of Thomas Holme, November 23, 1708, and had issue:

John, b. Sept'r 10, 1709; d. June 11, 1743.
Susanna, b. April 20, 1711; d. March 30, 1743.

William, b. March 7, 1713; d. Oct. 6, 1714.

Joseph, b. S. pt. 1, 1715; d. Feb. 25, 1788.

Silas, b. May 5, 1718; d. Oct'r 23, 1790.

Lucretia, b. July 22, 1720; d. December

15, 1760.

Oaver, b. July 5, 1723; d. Dec. 31, 1795.

Edith, b. May 4, 1727; d. March 27, 1805.

Seith, b. June 11, 1731; d. Oct'r 31, 1749.

Olive, b. July 3, 1734; d. August 13, 1754.

Eleanor Hart died October 29, 1754.

John, eldest son of John and Eleanor Hart, died in Virginia single, being killed by the accidental discharge of his gun in his own hands, 1743.

Susanna, eldest daughter of John and Eleanor Hart, married John Price, March 31, 1831, and had issue:—
Joseph, b March 3, 1732.

Joseph, third son of John and Eleanor Hart, married his cousin, Elizabeth, (born May 11, 1714,) daughter of John and Mary Collet, October 9, 1740, and had issue:—

William, b Dec. 4, 1741; d Oct. 15, 1760.
John, b Nov. 29, 1743; d June 5, 1786.
Silas, b Oct. 4, 1747; d—
Josiah, b July 17, 1749; d Oct. 25, 1800.
Joseph, b Nov. 21, 1751; d Jan. 30, 1752.
Joseph, b Dec. 7, 1758; d April 15, 1811.
Elizabeth Hart died Feby 19, 1788.

John, second son of Joseph and Elizabeth Hart, married Rebécca, (born August 21, 1746,) daughter of David and Margaret Keesee, Sept. 13, 1767, and has issue:

William, b Sept. 9, 1768; d Dec. 8, 1769.
William, b April 11, 1770; d August 13, 1810.
Elizabeth, b June 24, 1773; d July 3, 1860.
Joseph, b Nov. 17th, 1771; d Dec. 20, 1794.
Euphemia, b. Dec. 22, 1775; died March 6, 1835.
John, b Oct. 19, 1777; d July 1, 1841.
Oliver, b Oct. 15, 1785; d Oct. 17, 1785.
Rebecca Hart d Nov. 9, 1787.

WILLIAM, second son of John and Rebecca Hart, married Maria, (born Dec. 2, 1780,) daughter of reverend Nathaniel Irwin, October 31, 1800, and had issue:
Louisa Matilda, b Feby 7, 1802; d July 9, 1802.
Maria Hart d Sept. 28, 1802.

ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of John and Rebecca Hart, married Dr. Silas Hough, (born Feby 8, 1766,) son of Isaac and Edith Hough, March 20, 1794, and had no issue.

Dr. Silas Hough died May, 1823.

JOHN, third son of John and Rebecca Hart, married Sarah, (born May 2, 1785,) daughter of Joshua and Rachel Dungan, April 28, 1803, and had issue:

Joshua Dungan, b Sept. 17, 1804.
Rachel, b Sept. 11, 1806; d Nov. 7, 1807.
William, b Oct. 29, 1808; d June 22, 1809.

Rachel, b April 15, 1810.
William Keesee, b June 5, 1812.
John, b December 31, 1814.

Joseph S., b June 22, 1817.
Thomas H., b April 29, 1820.
Sarah, b June 10, 1822.
Elizabeth H., b Sept. 3, 1825; d Oct. 10, 1855.
Rebecca, b July 20, 1827.

Sarah Hart died June 20, 1849.

JOSHUA DUNGAN, eldest son of John and Sarah Hart, married Martha Gillingham, (born June 22, 1809,) daughter of Joseph and Letitia Bouleau, Nov. 9, 1826, and had issue:

Sarah, b Sept. 18, 1827.
Joseph, b April 3, 1829; d Feb. 13, 1833.
Mary, b Sept. 18, 1830; d May 21, 1832.
Letitia B., b Feby 11, 1832.
Rachel, b July 10, 1837.
Charles B., b May 21, 1840; d Dec. 26, 1861.

Elizabeth H., b May 28, 1845.
John, b July 13, 1847.
Mary Anna, b Oct. 25, 1850; d April 13, 1852.

SARAH, eldest daughter of Joshua and Martha G. Hart, married John K., (b Nov. 13, 1818,) son of John and Lenah Spencer, Dec. 18, 1848, and has issue: Samuel K., b Sept. 11, 1849.
John Charles, b Feb. 23, 1863.

RACHEL, fourth daughter of Joshua and Martha G. Hart, married Cameron G., (b Nov. 24, 1836,) son of Samuel and Sarah Spencer, Feby 10, 1859, and has issue:

Horace Greeley, b August 4, 1860.
Mattie H., b Feb. 25, 1861.
A. Lincoln, b Nov. 17, 1866.

RACHEL, second daughter of John and Sarah Hart, married Thomas Woolston, (b Dec. 20, 1807,) son of Thomas and Mary V. Bye, March 16, 1831, and had issue:

Mary V., b March 14, 1832.
John Hart, b Dec. 9, 1833.
Sarah H., b Nov. 9, 1835.
A son b Oct. 20, 1837; d same day.
Thomas D., b Jan'y 31, 1840; d June 25, 1842.
Thomas H., b Sept. 22, 1843; d Oct. 20, 1845.
Victorine, b Feby 26, 1846; d July 17, 1847.
Anna R., b June 6, 1848; d April 29, 1866.
Frank, b June 22, 1852.
Thomas W. Bye died Dec. 21, 1865.

JOHN HART, eldest son of Thomas W., and Rachel D. Bye, married Helen M.,

On May 29, 1813, daughter of Samuel Johnson and Mary Ann Paxson, March 9, 1864, and has no issue.

SARAH HART, second daughter of Thomas W. and Rachel D. Bye, married Gustavus A., Sept. 27, 1833, son of Justice and Mary Cox, Nov. 21, 1834, and has issue:

Mary R., b Feb'y 28, 1858,
Bessie C., b Sept. 24, 1862.

WILLIAM REED, third son of John and Sarah Hart, married Mary, (b Feb'y 29, 1816,) daughter of Richard and Ann Robb, March 1, 1838, and had issue:

Richard Reed, b July 23, 1839; d July 29, 1862.

Sarah, b August 28, 1841.

John, b July 17, 1843.

Ann Robb, b Feb'y 8, 1845; d Jan'y 5, 1866.

Mary, b Feb'y 22, 1851.

JONAS, fourth son of John and Sarah Hart, married Mary Eliza, (b Jan'y 8, 1828,) daughter of Martin and Ellen Johnson, Dec. 28, 1854, and had issue:

John Lyman, b Fev'y 12, 1855.

Sarah Ellen, b Sept. 3, 1857.

Elizabeth Hough, b August 9, 1859; d Oct. 23, 1860.

Mary Eliza, b March 23, 1861.

Martin Johnson, b Dec. 20, 1863.

ELIZABETH Hough, fourth daughter of John and Sarah Hart, married Benjamin, (b June 25, 1819,) son of Anthony and Maria Rich, Nov. 15, 1851, and had issue:

John Hart, b Oct. 10, 1855.

JOSIAH SACKREY, fifth son of John and Mary Hart, married Jane, (b Feb'y 17, 1832,) daughter of Abraham and Betsy Pierce, May 29, 1853, and had issue:

Frederick, b April 11, 1854; d July 4, 1871.

Lillie P., b April 17, 1855.

William L., b Jan'y 29, 1859.

THOMAS HUMPHREY, sixth son of John and Sarah Hart, married Rachel C., (b Dec. 16, 1827,) daughter of William and Elizabeth Fetter, November 18, 1849, and had issue:

Silas Hough, b Sept. 24, 1850.

Ella Rebecca, b Sept. 20, 1857; d May 28, 1863.

Elizabeth Carrall, b Nov. 1, 1860; d April 29, 1863.

William Humphrey, b March 19, 1864.

RACHEL, fifth daughter of John and Sarah Hart, married David, (b Feb'y 1st, 1830,) son of George and Henrietta

Shelburne, May 11, 1852, and has no issue.

EMMELIA, second daughter of John and Rebecca Hart, married Thomas, (b Jan'y 8, 1771,) son of Thomas and Sarah Humphrey, March 15, 1798, and had issue:

Eliza Hart, b Jan'y 15, 1799; d Aug. 28, 1855.

Sarah, b March 17, 1800; d Dec. 21, 1818.

Rebecca, b Aug. 19, 1802.

Thomas Humphrey, d Oct. 3, 1822.

ELIZA HART, eldest daughter of Thomas and Euphemia Humphrey, married Samuel, (b Oct. 28, 1792,) son of John and Hannah Wentz, Feb'y 19, 1819, and had issue:

Thomas Hart, b May 21, 1820.

Silas Hough, b Sept. 3, 1823; d March 3, 1854.

Sarah Humphrey, b March 7, 1819; d March 7, 1819.

Samuel Wentz, d Sept. 11, 1826.

THOMAS HART, eldest son of Samuel and Eliza Wentz, married Isabella, (b Feb'y 11, 1829,) daughter of George and Catharine Boyer, Nov. 20, 1847, and had issue:

Henry Clay, b Jan'y 14, 1849.

Silas Hough, b Feb'y 5, 1850; d July 30, 1850.

SILAS HOGG, second son of Samuel and Eliza Wentz, married Kate, (b March 27, 1827,) daughter of Peter and Ann Emerick, November 30th, 1848, and had issue:

Kate Gilbert, b Oct. 27, 1849.

Howard Emerick, b Nov. 8, 1852.

SILAS HOGG, third son of Joseph and Elizabeth Hart, married Mary Daniel, Jan'y 29, 1770, and had issue:

Elizabeth, b Sept. 21, 1770; d Feb'y 13, 1857.

Rachel, b Sept. 22, 1771; d Feb'y 28, 1828.

Hannah, b Dec. 30, 1772.

Myra, b. - 1773, d Feb'y 20, 1862.

Silas, Oliver, William, Sarah, and Ellen.

ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Silas and Mary Hart, married William, (b Nov. 1, 1769,) son of William and Mary Powers, May 2, 1793, and had issue:

Anne, b Feb'y 16, 1794; d Dec. 31, 1860.

Euphemia, b Nov. 28, 1795; died Jan'y 10, 1867.

Maria, b July 3, 1798.

Joseph, b March 28, 1801; d July 21, 1863.

Sarah, b May 29, 1803.

Elizabeth, b April 28, 1806; d Oct. 25 1849.

Rachael, b April 8th, 1810.

William Powers died July 13, 1811.

EUPHÉMIA, second daughter of William and Elizabeth Powers, married Jonathan, (b Oct. 3, 1798), son of David and Margaret Livezey, Dec. 30, 1823, and had issue:—

John, b July 5, 1824; d Oct. 26, 1862.

William, b Oct. 26, 1827; d Sept. 7, 1860.

Elizabeth, b Jan'y 6, 1826.

Jonathan Livezey died Dec. 6, 1852.

JOHN, eldest son of Jonathan and Euphemia Livezey, married Rosanna, (b April 3, 1820), daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Hill, June 11, 1847, and had issue:—

Elizabeth Euphemia, b Aug 7, 1848.

Francis Frederick, b Aug. 19, 1850.

William Lewis, b April 10th, 1852.

Anna Maxwell, b Dec. 28, 1854.

Rosanna Livezey died Dec. 14, 1857.

WILLIAM, second son of Jonathan and Euphemia Livezey, married Margaret, (b Dec. 16, 1837), daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Parker, Feb'y 13, 1854, and has issue:—

Elizabeth b Nov. 18, 1854.

MARIA, third daughter of William and Elizabeth Powers, married George, (b —) son of George and Sarah Feaster, Sept. 16, 1826, and has issue:

Powers, Rachel, William, George, Sarah, and Joseph.

RACHEL, eldest daughter of George and Maria Feaster, married Josiah Conard, and has issue:

William, Charles, Kate, George, and Emma.

WILLIAM, eldest son of George and Maria Feaster, married Mary, daughter of Mark and Jane Fleming, and had issue: George, Frank, and Jennie.

SARAH, second daughter of George and Maria Feaster, married Edward, son of James and Rebecca Walton, and had issue:

Emma, Harry, Susan, Mary, Samuel, and Edwin. The last two are deceased.

ELIZABETH, fifth daughter of William and Elizabeth Powers, married Hirum, (b Sept. 13, 1807,) son of Aaron and Sarah Morris, July 26, 1810, and has issue:

Thomas J. Kitts, b June 10, 1841.

William Powers, b Dec. 18, 1844.

James West, b March 25, 1847.

RACHEL, sixth daughter of William and Elizabeth Powers, married John, (b Sept. 26th, 1809,) son of David and Hester Faunce, August 14, 1832, and had issue:

William R., b June 25, 1833.

Mary Amanda, b Nov. 10, 1835; d May 26, 1837.

Elizabeth, b June 13, 1838.

Sarah Jane, b Nov. 3, 1843.

WILLIAM R., son of John and Rachel Faunce, married Eliza, (b Sept. 30, 1826,) daughter of Joseph D. and Margaret Mills, Oct. 2, 1855, and has issue:

Mary Elizabeth, b Jan'y 31, 1857.

Ellen Mary, b May 25, 1865.

RACHEL, second daughter of Silas and Mary Hart, married William, (b June 22, 1774,) son of Silas and Elizabeth Gilbert, April 30, 1799, and had issue:

William Duncan, b March 22; 1804; d August 2, 1823.

Silas Hart, b Oct. 11, 1811.

SILAS HART, second son of William and Rachel Gilbert, married Caroline Ann, (b Feb'y 1, 1818,) daughter of Joseph and Anna Barbara Wilson, and had issue:

Rachel Ann, b March 10, 1835.

Caroline Ann, b May 8, 1838.

Amelia Matilda, b Feb'y 4, 1840.

William Wilson, b June 19, 1842.

Albina, b August 2, 1844.

Joseph, b August 11, 1846.

Anna Maria, b Sept. 7, 1849; d Nov. 11, 1849.

Caroline Ann Gilbert d August 11, 1850.

Silas Hart Gilbert on the death of his first wife married Jane, (b Feb'y 14th, 1827,) daughter of John and Jane Mitchell, April 10, 1853, and had issue:

Florence, b Feb'y 26, 1854; d July 7, 1861.

Myra Hart, b April 10, 1856.

Florenee Lavinia, b May 9, 1861.

RACHEL ANN, eldest daughter of Silas and Caroline Ann Gilbert, married William, (b Feb'y 21, 1828,) son of David and Charlotte Benner, July 5, 1857, and has issue:

Maggie Minerva, b Jan'y 3, 1860.

William Crilly, b Jan'y 16, 1863.

CAROLINE ANN, second daughter of Silas and Caroline Ann Gilbert, married William H., (b Sept. 17, 1828,) son of John and Mary Waldron, Feb. 5, 185-, and has issue:

Anna Amelia, b June 3, 1856.

Clara Virginia, b Sept. 2, 1857.

Amanda, b Nov. 5, 1859.

Caroline Gilbert, b July 25, 1863.

Amelia Mary Day, third daughter of Silas and Caroline Ann Gilbert, married William, (b Feb'y 3, 1838,) son of Elias and Sarah Ann Grilly, Dec. 31, 1858, and had issue:

Ida Amelia, b Jan'y 12, 1860; d May 5, 1869.

Willie, b March 14, 1861; d Sept. 24, 1862.

Willie (second), b Sept. 4, 1863; d Nov. 14, 1864.

Sarah Ann, b Sept. 22, 1865.

William Wilson, eldest son of Silas and Caroline Ann Gilbert, married Sarah Ann, (b June 3, 1839,) daughter of John and Ann Bidaman, August 13, 1860, and has issue:

Samuel Hart, b Oct. 10, 1863.

Alberta, fourth daughter of Silas and Caroline Ann Gilbert, married John, (b March 3, 1841,) son of Jacob R. and Elizabeth R. Clothier, Feby 9, 1865, and has issue:

Clara Virginia, b May 7, 1867.

Olivier, second son of Silas and Mary Hart, married Mary, daughter of Abraham and Margaret Sweeny Randall, about 1849, and had issue:

John, b June 7, 1851.

Julia Ann, b July 18, 1853; d -- 1851.

Charles, b March 6, 1856.

Mary Hart d April 2, 1866.

Cyrantes, second son of Oliver and Mary Hart, married Mercy M., (b April 11, 1818,) daughter of Joseph and Mary Twining, Sept. 19, 1840, and had issue:

Harrison, b August 9, 1840.

Joseph Twining, b April 4, 1842.

Samuel Twining, b Dec. 16, 1843; d Feb. 11, 1844.

Mary Jane, b April 29, 1845.

Elizabeth E., b Jan'y 14, 1847.

Albert Hibbs, b May 1, 1849.

Amanda Pettitt, b June 2, 1851.

Susanna Ely, b Nov. 15, 1852; d August 18, 1854.

Antinette Louisa, b July 31, 1854; d August 11, 1854.

Mary Hart d March 28, 1855.

On the death of his first wife Charles Hart married Tacy Ann, (b Sept. 3, 1827,) daughter of Thomas and Rebecca Foster, August 9, 1855, and had issue:

William Roberts, b May 7, 1856.

Rebecca F., b May 7, 1856; d August 21, 1862.

Clementina Kirk, b May 30, 1860; d August 23, 1862.

Isaac Percy, b July 7, 1862.

Wile East, third son of Silas and Mary Hart, married Elizabeth Randall, probably a sister of his brother Oliver's wife, about 1807, and had issue:

Silas, b Jan'y 22, 1808.

Mary, b -- 1810.

Abraham Randall, b March 4, 1812.

Silas, eldest son of William and Elizabeth Hart, married Caroline Bushy, (b July 7, 1816,) daughter of John and Eleanor Webster, Jan'y 17, 1837, and has issue:

Elizabeth W., b Oct. 26, 1839.

John W., b Jan'y 8, 1841.

Mary Ann Ingram, b April 1, 1845.

Elizabeth Winston, eldest daughter of Silas and Caroline Hart, married Thomas Craven, (b Oct. 11, 1849,) son of Isaac and Cynthia VanHorn, Sept. 5, 1862, and has issue:

Ida Mary, b July 6, 1863.

Isaac, b July 8, 1865.

Mary, daughter of William and Elizabeth Hart, married Jacob Betts, and had issue:

George; Jacob, b Sept. 28, 1831; d Feb'y 24, 1857; Elizabeth, d; and William; Jacob Betts is deceased.

Jacob, second son of Jacob and Mary Betts, married Elizabeth, (b August 21, 1834,) daughter of Mary Ann Hewett, Oct. 27, 1854, and has issue:

George Henry, b June 22, 1855.

Mary Emma, b June 24, 1855.

Jacob Monroe, b April 14, 1857.

Abraham Randall, youngest son of William and Elizabeth Hart, married Anna Maria, (b March 12, 1812,) daughter of Philip and Ann Shafer, and had issue:

Thomas, b August 8, 1834; d Sept. 30, 1861.

Elizabeth, b Dec. 13, 1836; d Dec. 20, 1851.

William, b May 25, 1840; d July 12, 1854.

Abraham, b June 11, 1845; d June 13, 1853.

Ann Maria Hart d Feb'y 8, 1857.

Abraham Randall Hart, married a second time with Mercy, (b Oct. 21, 1830,) daughter of Thomas and Mary Walker, May 12, 1857, and had issue:

Mary Elizabeth, b Nov. 10, 1857.

Ida, b April 10, 1861; d Sept. 17, 1862.

Emma Bateman, b August 10, 1864.

Thomas, eldest son of Abraham and Anna Maria Hart, married Margaret Elizabeth, (b Feb'y 1, 1839,) daughter of

George and Sarah Ann Taylor, Oct. 5, 1858, and has issue:
Anna, b June 22, 1859.
Thomas Winfield Scott, b Feb'y 19, 1861.

ELLEN, seventh daughter of Silas and Elizabeth Hart, married Dr. William Bachelor, and had no issue.
 William Bachelor d Sept. 23, 1823.

JOSIAH, fourth son of Joseph and Elizabeth Hart, married Ann, (b October 5, 1759,) daughter of Arthur and Sarah Watts, Jan'y 11, 1776, and had issue: **Sarah**, b Nov. 6, 1776; d May 3, 1838. **Elizabeth**, b Dec. 13, 1779; d Oct. 23, 1834. **Rebecca**, b Jan'y 14, 1782; d March 4, 1815. **Amy**, b June 30, 1784; d August 17, 1847. **Frances**, b August 22, 1787; d March 7, 1789. **William Watts**, b Jan'y 2, 1790; d Feb'y 24, 1815. **Ann Hart** d March 2, 1815.

SARAH, eldest daughter of Josiah and Ann Hart, married William, (b 1772,) son of George and Rachel Shelmire, Dec. 7, 1797, and had issue: **Charles**, b June 20, 1798; d August 16, 1799. **Joseph H.**, b Dec. 19, 1799; d August 31, 1836. **Charles**, b Jan'y 29, 1803; d Dec. 25, 1827. **Ann Eliza**, b Dec. 10, 1801; d Dec. 23, 1801. **Amy Hart**, b July 29, 1805. **Mary Ann**, b Nov. 1, 1807. **Rachel**, b April 25, 1810; d May 12, 1862. **William Shelmire** d Sept., 1835.

JOSEPH HART, second son of William and Sarah Shelmire, married Jane, (b August 8, 1800,) daughter of Charles and Mary Miller, March 27, 1821, and had issue: **Mary Jane**, b June 2, 1822. **Sarah Ann**, b Oct. 9, 1824. **William**, b Feb'y 17, 1827. **Jane Shelmire** d March 5, 1860.

MARY JANE, eldest daughter of Joseph and Jane Shelmire, married James, (born at Edenburg, Scotland, May 9, 1816,) son of James and Margaret Allison, Oct. 21, 1841, and had issue: **Emily G.**, b Sept. 13, 1842. **Mary M.**, b Sept. 18, 1844. **Margaret C.**, b Oct. 12, 1847. **James**, b Oct. 5, 1850; d Sept. 4, 1851. **William S.**, b Sept. 22, 1853. **George Grier**, b Feb'y 18, 1856.

SARAH ANN, second daughter of Joseph H. and Jane Shelmire, married Benjamin L., (b Oct. 2, 1813,) son of Benjamin and Lucy Leland, Feb'y 25, 1845, and has issue:

Theodore F., b Feb'y 12, 1846. **William H.**, b August 8, 1848. **Benjamin L.**, b June 30, 1850. **Mary Jane**, b Sept. 11, 1859.

WILLIAM, son of Joseph H. and Jane Shelmire, married Sarah Ann, (b Jan'y 28, 1827,) daughter of William and Ann E. Riley, June 6th, 1848, and had issue:

Warren R., b Feb'y 8, 1851.

Mary Elizabeth, b Dec. 21, 1853; d July 8, 1857.

William H., b Oct. 1, 1855.

Charles Wiltbank, b Oct. 3, 1857.

AMY HART, second daughter of William and Sarah Shelmire, married John F., (b March 9, 1801,) son of William and Mary Purdy, Nov. 6, 1823, and had issue:

William S., b Nov. 6, 1824; d Feb'y 13, 1825.

William Watts, b Nov. 13, 1825; d May 12, 1852.

Sarah S., b Jan'y 14, 1828.

John F. Purdy d March 23, 1838.

MARY ANN, third daughter of William and Sarah Shelmire, married Robert, (b August 25, 1804,) son of Thomas and Elizabeth Neal, 1830, and has issue:

Thomas Dunlap, b March 7, 1831.

William Shelmire, b March 27, 1833.

Matilda, b Jan'y 1, 1837.

Mary Ann, b Jan. 9, 1839.

Charles, b —

Emma Mathews, b May 28, 1844.

Henry C., b Oct. 8, 1841.

MATILDA, eldest daughter of Robert and Mary Ann Neal, married Henry, (b August 9, 1830,) son of Frederick and Mary Diddlebock, April 18, 1853, and has issue:

Henry M., b June 27, 1851.

Mary Ella, b March 17, 1858.

George Martin, b March 24, 1860.

MARY ANN, second daughter of Robert and Mary Ann Neal, married William H., (b April 2, 1838,) son of George and Margaret Wallace, Sept. 28, 1856, and had no issue.

William H. Wallace d Dec. 2, 1856.

Mary Ann Neal married a second time, Frederick, (b Sept. 29, 1829,) son of John and Elizabeth Van Gunton, April 4, 1861, and has issue:

Adeline Wallace, b August 9, 1862.

THOMAS DODGE, eldest son of Robert and Mary Ann Neal, married Mary Ann, (b July 2, 1808,) daughter of William and Mary Smith, July 25, 1833, and had issue:

William Henry, b June 6, 1834.

Emma Virginia, b Jan'y 6, 1838; d June 13, 1861.

Mary Ann, b May 28, 1836.

Emma Elizabeth, b March 21, 1833.

WILLIAM SHELMIKE, second son of Robert and Mary Ann Neal, married Barbara Ann, (b 8 pt. 14, 1833,) daughter of William and Sarah Cliftner, Oct. 19, 1842, and has issue:

Mary Ann, b March 3, 1853.

William Wallace, b 8 pt. 26, 1857.

Sadie Turdy, b March 24, 1859.

Laura, b Jan'y 26, 1862.

EMMA MATHEWS, youngest daughter of Robert and Mary Ann Neal, married Samuel, b April 1, 1844, (son of Samuel and Mary Scheetz,) July 19, 1863, and has no issue.

RACHEL, fourth daughter of William and Sarah Shelmine, married Uriah, (b April 11, 1809,) son of Uriah and Rebecca Mathews, March 3, 1833, and had issue:

Morris M., b Nov. 24, 1833.

Sarah Ann, b Feb'y 16, 1836.

Mary Ann, b July 15, 1837; d Nov. 8, 1839.

William Watts, b August 15, 1843; d Nov. 25, 1843.

Morris M., eldest son of Uriah and Rachel Mathews, married Caroline Cecelia, (b June 21, 1839,) daughter of George and Antoinette Binder, August 3, 1868, and has no issue.

SARAH ANN, eldest daughter of Uriah and Rachel Mathews, married Harry P., (b April 21, 1832,) son of John and Elizabeth Duncan, June 11, 1857, and had issue:

Ella M., b June 22, 1858.

Joseph H., b March 14, 1861; d March 4, 1862.

Harry M., b Oct. 29, 1864.

ELIZABETH, second daughter of Josiah and Ann Hart, married Arthur, (b Feb. 11, 1799,) son of —— and Rebecca Yerkes, March 30, 1797, and had issue:

Ann, b July 27, 1798.

Elias, b June 20, 1800.

Horatio Gates, b June 20, 1802; d Feb'y 4, 1860.

Rebecca, b March 14, 1805; d Oct. 12, 1846.

William, b Sept. 23, 1807.

Isaac, b Sept. 9, 1809.

Arthur Watts, b March 1 — 1813; d Nov. 11, 1866.

Elizabeth, b March 14, 1816.

Arthur Yerkes, d Oct. 23, 1849.

ANN, eldest daughter of Arthur and Elizabeth Yerkes, married William, b August 30, 1800, (son of Thomas and Ann Michener, December 26, 1820,) and has issue:

Charles, b Nov. 17, 1821.

Elizabeth Y., b March 22, 1823.

Sarah Ann, b June 21, 1826.

Arthur Yerkes, b Sept. 23, 1832.

CHARLES, eldest son of William and Ann Michener, married Catharine, (b March 17, 1820,) daughter of John and Ann Spotts, Dec. 3, 1846, and has no issue.

ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of William and Ann Michener, married John (b Dec. 28, 1819,) son of John and — Murray, Sept. 1848, and has issue:

Anna Y., b August 20, 1849.

John Thomas, b July 2, 1851.

William Walter, and Ella Laura.

ELIAS, eldest son of Arthur and Elizabeth Yerkes, married Harriet Krewson, (b Sept. 25, 1806,) Dec. 30, 1824, and has issue:

Eliza Ann, b Dec. 6, 1825.

Hannah Shay, b Jan'y 3, 1828.

Amanda Wilhelmina, b August 5, 1830.

William Watts Hart, b Nov. 1, 1832.

Rebecca Jane, b Sept. 5, 1835.

Ann Hart, b Nov. 14, 1837.

Harriet Ellen, b June 16, 1840.

Sarah Emma, b June 13, 1843.

Laura Augusta, b June 3, 1848.

ELIZA ANN, eldest daughter of Elias and Harriet Yerkes, married Henry, (b June 29, 1825,) son of Henry and Jane Hagerman, Dec. 22, 1849, and has issue:

William Edwin, b August 1, 1851.

Harriet Jane, b June 23, 1853.

Elias Yerkes, b Sept. 14, 1855.

Oliver Hart, b April 28, 1860.

Henry, b Jan'y 26, 1862.

HANNAH SHAY, second daughter of Elias and Harriet Yerkes, married Stephen, (b Dec. 4, 1819,) son of William and Mary D. Coursay, March 1, 1841, and has issue:

Walter Colton, b Dec. 15, 1853.

Holmes Sells, b Oct. 15, 1856.

Frank E., b March 11, 1860.

WILLIAM WATTS HART, son of Elias and Harriet Yerkes, married Mary Ann, (b

Dee, 10, 1840, daughter of Jacob and Sarah Lugar, Nov. 1, 1858, and has issue:
 Harriet Anna, b August 22, 1859.
 Harman Anderson, b Jan'y 22, 1861.
 Clara, b Oct. 10, 1863.
 Edward, b June 13, 1865.

HORATIO GATES, second son of Arthur and Elizabeth Yerkes, married Eliza Ann, (b Sept. 18, 1805,) daughter of Amos and Ruth Addis, Nov. 8, 1827, and had issue:

Julia Anna, b August 25, 1828; d Oct. 28, 1844.

Elizabeth Jane, b Dec. 20, 1829.

Ellen Morrison, b Oct. 27, 1831.

Sarah Michener, b May 5, 1833.

Amos Addis, b Jan'y 2, 1836.

Ruth Anna, b June 6, 1837.

Amy Rebecca, b April 26, 1839.

Mary Louisa, b May 4, 1841.

Arthur Watts, b March 26, 1843.

Joseph Morrison b Dec. 30, 1845.

Emma Luetta, b April 8, 1849.

ELIZABETH JANE, second daughter of Horatio Gates and Eliza Ann Yerkes, married Bazaliel, (b March 29, 1829,) son of Ezra and Elizabeth Croasdale, Jan'y 8, 1853, and has issue:

James Madison, b Feb. 20, 1854.

Flora, b May 25, 1857.

Charles W., b Jan'y 20, 1864.

ELLEN MORRISON, third daughter of Horatio Gates and Eliza Ann Yerkes, married Moses, (b Jan'y 26, 1826,) son of Benjamin and Sarah Yerkes, Feb'y 23, 1854, and had issue:

Benjamin, (1,) b Dec. 5, 1854; d Dec. 8,

Amos Addis, (2,) 1854.

Augustus Gates, b August 3, 1857.

George W., b Feb'y 23, 1860.

Sarah Emma, b Dec. 23, 1861.

Charles Boucher, b March 23, 1864; d April 11, 1865.

SARAH MICHENER, fourth daughter of Horatio G. and Eliza Ann Yerkes, married David, (b Nov. 25, 1829,) son of George and Esther Cherry, of Ireland, March 4, 1858, and had issue:

Mary Ann, b Dec. 7, 1859; d Jan. 1, 1862.

Willie, (2,) b August 10, 1860.

Ella, (3,) d August 10, 1860.

George, b Feb'y 28, 1861.

RUTH ANNA, fifth daughter of Horatio Gates and Eliza Ann Yerkes, married Charles, (b Jan'y 18, 1838,) son of Joseph and Susanna Addis, Dec. 21, 1863, and has no issue.

AMY RIBBLE, sixth daughter of Horatio Gates and Eliza Ann Yerkes, married Charles, (b Oct. 19, 1839,) son of Garret and Mary Wynkoop, Feb. 28, 1861, and has no issue.

MARY LOUISA, seventh daughter of Horatio G. and Eliza Ann Yerkes, married James, son of Hugh and Ellen Thompson, Feb'y 11, 1866, and has no issue.

AMOS ADDIS, eldest son of Horatio Gates and Eliza Ann Yerkes, married Rebecca, (b July 8, 1812,) daughter of John and Mary Slack, Nov. 15, 1860, and had issue:

Anna Mary, b May 11, 1862; d March 21, 1864.

Horatio Gates, b Jan'y 11, 1864.

REBECCA, second daughter of Arthur and Elizabeth Yerkes, married Christopher, (b Jan'y 16, 1799,) son of Garret and Jane Krewson, in 1823, and had issue: Elizabeth Jane, Feb'y 1, 1824; d August 10, 1824.

Rebecca, b ——; d April 12, 1846.

Christopher Krewson d Feb'y 3, 1864.

WILLIAM, third son of Arthur and Elizabeth Yerkes, married Eliza B., (b August 3, 1805,) daughter of Jonathan and Mary Yerkes, August 10, 1829, and had issue:

Jonathan, b April 2, 1830;

Elizabeth, b May 1, 1831.

Arthur, b Augt. 28, 1832; d Augt. 15, 1853.

Mary, b Jan'y 17, 1835.

Harriet, b May 5, 1836; d May 11, 1858.

Alice V., (1,) b Nov. 24, 1839.

Jane S., (2,) b April 17, 1838.

Rebecca K., b Oct. 10, 1841.

Edward, b March 11, 1843.

Margaret A., b Oct. 24, 1846.

Eliza B. Yerkes d Dec. 25, 1864.

JONATHAN, eldest son of William and Eliza Yerkes, married Miranda, daughter of James and Miranda Watson, Oct. 29, 1859, and has issue:

Judson, b Sept. 19, 1861.

Anna J., b June 2, 1864.

ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of William and Eliza Yerkes, married Harrison, (b Dec. 3, 1827,) son of Jacob and Ann Putt, Nov. 21, 1853, and has no issue.

HARRIET, third daughter of William and Eliza Yerkes, married William, son of William Keas, March 12, 1857, and had issue:

Benton Hart, b April 21, 1858; d August 17, 1858.

Isaac, fourth son of Arthur and Elizabeth Yerkes, married Ellen, b May 19, 1816, daughter of Thomas and Christiana McKinstry, Jan'y 12, 1837, and has no issue.

Arthur Watts, fifth son of Arthur and Elizabeth Yerkes, married Charlotte (b March 12, 1819, daughter of Josiah and Elizabeth Knight, Feby 9, 1843, and had issue:

William Hart, b Nov. 20, 1843,

Amy Davis, b June 19, 1845; d April 23, 1862,

John Knight, b June 30, 1848,

Isaac, b Dec. 30, 1850; d Oct. 8, 1861,

Elizabeth A., third daughter of Arthur and Elizabeth Yerkes, married Isaac C. Dickson, b Sept. 30, 1819, son of Amos and Amy Addis, Jan'y 29, 1846, and had issue:

Christopher Krewson, b Dec. 2, 1846; d August 4, 1847,

Amy, b May 25, 1848,

Anna, b April 21, 1852,

Howard, b April 19, 1856.

Rebecca, third daughter of Josiah and Ann Hart, married William, b June 11, 1771, son of Joseph and Ann Miles, Sept. 24, 1805, and had issue:

Augustus Watts, b August 13, 1806,

Ann, b April 1, 1808,

William Hart, b July 8, 1810,

Elizabeth, b July 6, 1812,

William Miles d May 29, 1855,

Augustus Watts, eldest son of William and Rebecca Miles, married Leah Jane, (b Feby 16, 1807,) daughter of Josiah and Elizabeth Fisher, Feby 16, 1832, and had issue:

Leah, b March 21, 1833,

Leah Miles d March 27, 1833,

Augustus Watts Miles married, the second time, Martha, (b in 1809,) daughter of Peter and Margaret Brades, April 16th, 1835, and had issue:

John Davis, b Feby 1, 1836; d Sept. 12, 1861,

Adoniram Judson, b August 9, 1837,

Augustus Watts, b August 1, 1841; d Dec. 7, 1847,

Harriet Brades, b Sept. 16, 1844.

Ann, eldest daughter of William and Rebecca Miles, married Charles, (b May 15, 1795,) son of William and Ann Beans, Dec. 11, 1832, and had issue:

Rebecca, b June 1, 1834; d Dec. 3, 1857,

Elizabeth, b Sept. 14, 1836; d Dec. 3, 1856,

Grullith Miles, b Nov. 5, 1837; d August 26, 1838,

Lydia Hart, b July 13, 1839,

Charles, b Aug. 17, 1842,

Thomas, b June 1, 1845,

Amy Elizabeth, b Feby 19, 1850,

Elizabeth, second daughter of William and Rebecca Miles, married John, (b May 10, 1816,) son of Nathan and Lydia Boles, b June 11, 1837, and had issue:

William Miles, b Feby 10, 1848; d Feby 16, 1851,

Nathan, b July 4, 1849; d August 19, 1861,

Sarah Ann, b August 12, 1851,

John Davis, b Nov. 21, 1853,

William, second son of William and Rebecca Miles, married Catharine, (b Jan'y 31, 1813,) daughter of Richard and Susan Carr, Dec. 26, 1833, and had issue:

Edward Augustus, b Oct. 27, 1841; d Nov. 13, 1864,

Catharine Ames, b March 26, 1837; d Dec. 2, 1842,

Sarah Jane, b Sept. 28, 1839,

William Hart, b April 1, 1841,

Rebecca Hart, b March 29, 1845; d March 29, 1854,

Alfred Leaman, b August 19, 1846,

Mary Emma, b July 22, 1849,

Charles Richard, b Oct. 7, 1851,

William Hart, second son of William and Catharine Miles, married Catharine, (b Feby 4, 1837,) daughter of John Griffith and Catharine Clayton, Sept. 19, 1851, and his issue:

Catharine C., b June 12, 1853,

Amy, fourth daughter of Josiah and Ann Hart, married John, son of John and Ann Davis, March 23, 1813, and had issue:

William Hart, b May 3, 1811; d July 8, 1815,

Ann Hart, b April 13, 1815,

Rebecca Miles, b July 27, 1818,

William Watts Hart, b July 27, 1820,

Sarah Simpson, b Nov. 19, 1822,

Elizabeth Neely, b Feby 20, 1825,

Amy Hart, b June 24, 1827,

Ann Hart, eldest daughter of John and Amy Davis, married James, (b Nov. 12, 1812,) son of Oliver and Ann Erwin, Dec. 19, 1835, and had issue:

John Davis, b Nov. 24, 1836; d July 29, 1840,

Amy Ann, b March 29, 1838; d July 4, 1838,

Anna Mary, b Oct. 15, 1839,

Oliver Hart, b Jan'y 1, 1842; d May 12, 1846,

James Erwin d Dec. 25, 1844.

ANNA MARY, daughter of James and Ann Hart Erwin, married Henry, (b May 3, 1839,) son of Henry S. and Sarah A. Mercur, Oct. 18, 1866, and has issue: Henry S., b July 21, 1867.

REBECCA MILLS, second daughter of John and Amy Davis, married Alfred T., (b Oct. 11, 1813,) son of Jacob and Hannah Dutfield, Jan'y 5th, 1840, and has issue:

John Davis, b March 13, 1843.
Thomas H. Benton, b Feb'y 9, 1845.
William Watts, b Sept. 9, 1853.
Amy Hart, b May 1, 1858.

WILLIAM WATTS HART, son of John and Amy Davis, married Anna, (b March 8, 1832,) daughter of Jacob and Mary Carpenter, June 24, 1856, and had issue:

Amy Hart, b April 17, 1857; d April 20, 1857.
Jacob Carpenter, b August 23, 1858.
Maggie Sprague, b August 12, 1860.
John Davis, b Oct. 26, 1862.

SARAH SIMPSON, third daughter of John and Amy Davis, married Ulysses, (b August 12, 1818,) son of Henry and Mary Mercur, June 12, 1850, and has issue:

Rodney Augustus, b Sept. 29, 1851.
John Davis, b July 15, 1853.
Mary Eliza, b May 4, 1855.
James Watts, b Dec. 3, 1857.
Ulysses —, b March 12, 1867.

AMY HART, fifth daughter of John and Amy Davis, married Holmes, (b March 19, 1826,) son of Charles and Amanda Sells, June 12, 1850, and had issue:
Charles Watts, b May 15, 1851; d Sept. 9, 1862.
John Davis, b May 4, 1857.

JOSEPH, sixth son of Joseph and Elizabeth Hart, married Ann, daughter of William and Elizabeth Folwell, Dec. 25, 1783, and had issue:
Thomas, b Oct. 11, 1784; d March 22, 1791.
John, b April 9, 1787; d June 18, 1810.
Charles, b March 29, 1789; d Sept. 25, 1797.
Lewis Folwell, b March 17, 1792; d —
Thomas, b June 3, 1795; d Nov. 5, 1838.
Eliza Ann, b Dec. 8, 1797.
Clarissa Mari, b Dec. 19, 1802; d April 26, 1831.

Ann Folwell d March 11, 1813.

JOHN, second son of Joseph and Ann Hart, married Mary, (b May 3, 1790,) daughter of John and Mary Horner, March 29, 1810, and had issue:
Joseph, b Jan'y 21, 1811.

William, b April 23, 1813.
Ann Eliza, b Jan'y 17, 1817.
Mary Darrah, b July 18, 1818.
James, b Dec. 15, 1820; d March 31, 1865.

George W., b April 18, 1823.
Benjamin F., b March 22, 1825.
Thompson D., b August 11, 1827.
Mary Hart d August 30, 1858.

JOSIAH, eldest son of John and Mary Hart, married Jane, (b March 28, 1818,) daughter of William and Ellen Vassant, March 18, 1817, and had issue:
George W., b March 25, 1848.
Mary Ellen, b Feb'y 22, 1852 d March 16, 1852.

Charles Howard, b Jan'y 9, 1853.
Ella, b Sept. 9, 1855.

WILLIAM, second son of John and Mary Hart, married Rachel, (b Nov. 8, 1816,) daughter of William and Mary Ayres, Dec. 27, 1843, and had issue:
John, b August 5, 1816; d August 5, 1846.

Charles A.,) b June 6, 1848.
Benjamin F.,)

JAMES, third son of John and Mary Hart, married Rachel, (b Oct. 24, 1824,) daughter of Isaac and Emily Hobensack, Nov. 2, 1848, and had issue:
Albert, b Oct. 5, 1850.
Anna Mary, b May 11, 1853.
Isaac Newton, b Nov. 30, 1854.
William Hobensack, b Jan'y 21, 1854.
John,) b Oct. 29, 1859.
Emily Louisa,)

THOMAS D., sixth son of John and Mary Hart, married Susan A., (b Dec. 17, 1827,) daughter of John and Rebecca Snedicor, April 10, 1851, and has issue:
Florence, b April 24, 1855.

Susan A. Hart d August 20, 1859.

LEWIS FOLWELL, fourth son of Joseph and Ann Hart, married Sidney, daughter of John Gill, and had issue:
Henry S.; Charles, b Feb'y 8, 1818; Louisa; John H.; Lafayette, b in 1825; Thomas Jefferson, b Feb'y 9, 1826; Andrew Jackson; Rebecca; Lewis 2d; and Joseph.
Sidney Hart d —

CHARLES, second son of Lewis F. and Sidney Hart, intermarried with Ann Eliza, (b March 20, 1819,) daughter of Grandison and Mary Brannon, June 7, 1839, and had issue:
Mary Louisa, b Oct. 10, 1840; d August 1, 1842.

Emily Carroll, b March 29, 1812;
 Ann Elizabeth, b April 29, 1814;
 Julia Ann, b Sept. 14, 1816;
 Virginia, b Sept. 20, 1817; d July 26,
 1850;
 John Lewis, b June 30, 1819; d May 18,
 1850;
 Caroline Dewey, b May 6, 1852; d July
 26, 1854;
 Henry Clay, b June 2, 1855;
 Ella Josephine, b June 4, 1857;
 Cyrus Speers, b Nov. 25, 1860.

Louisa, eldest daughter of Louis and Sid-
 ney Hart, married Gustavus Busby-
 shell, who was drowned in the Ohio
 river in 1856. They had no issue.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, fifth son of Lewis
 and Sidney Hart, married Harriet S.,
 (b Feb. 22, 1830,) daughter of John C.
 and Maria Davis Vanartsdalen, March
 16, 1818, and had issue:

J. Byron, b Sept. 4, 1849;
 Annie Louisa, b Dec. 11, 1850; d Jan'y
 28, 1852;
 Howell Dorman, b August 10, 1852; d
 April 16, 1853;
 Howell Dorman, b August 22, 1853; d
 Jan'y 26, 1854;
 Maria Louisa, b Oct. 28, 1854; d Dec. 26,
 1854;
 Lillie Josephine, b June 16, 1856; d Jan'
 4, 1863;
 Frank H., b June 30, 1858;
 Laura Louisa, b Dec. 10, 1859;
 Louis F., b Jan'y 1, 1862;
 U. S. Grant, b Sept. 15, 1863; d Oct. 3,
 1861;
 Lillie Bell, b Feby 28, 1865; d May 16,
 1865;
 Emma Rosalie, b Nov. 17, 1866.

THOMAS, fifth son of Joseph and Ann
 Hart, married Charity, (b Nov. 22,
 1797,) daughter of Derrick and Elsie
 Kroesen, Dec. 18, 1817, and had issue:
 Theodore, b March 14, 1821;
 Elizabeth, b Feby 16, 1823;
 Derrick Kroesen, b August 28, 1825;
 Thomas, b Oct. 3, 1830; d Nov. 23, 1837;
 Charity Hart d July 16, 1853.

TUROONI, eldest son of Thomas and
 Charity Hart, married Catherine Ann,
 (b Sept. 27, 1821,) daughter of Gilbert
 and Mary Ann Walton, Nov. 23, 1843,
 and had issue:
 Lewis Walton, b Sept. 1, 1844;
 Thomas, b April 28, 1846;
 Hannah Louisa, b May 9, 1848;
 Mary Ann, b July 17, 1850; d Sept. 9,
 1851;
 Jane Craven, b Nov. 12, 1852;
 Willie, b August 5, 1854.

Elmer, b July 16, 1857;
 Frank Alvin, b June 1, 1859.

ELIZA ANN, daughter of Thomas and
 Charity Hart, married Charles, (b Dec.
 16, 1821,) son of Thomas and Edith
 Wakefield, Nov. 4, 1849, and had no
 issue.

DERRICK KROESN, second son of Tho-
 mas and Charity Hart, married Jane,
 (b August 23, 1819,) daughter of An-
 drew and Margaret Long, March 16,
 1818, and had issue:
 Andrew, b May 17, 1849;
 Lizzie, b August 8, 1854;
 Maggie Lorraine, b March 21, 1856;
 Jane, b Oct. 28, 1859;
 Mary Louisa, b Feby 22, 1861;
 Susan Miles, b June 5, 1861;
 Jane Hart d Feby 25, 1867.

ELIZA ANN, eldest daughter of Joseph
 and Ann Hart, married David, (b Sept.
 30, 1794,) son of Nathan and Elizabeth
 Marple, Dec. 2, 1817, and had issue:
 Joseph Hart, b - 1818; d Dec. 18, 1862;
 Alfred; Ann Eliza; Clirissa Hart;
 Mary Purdy; Nathan; Silas, d August
 27, 1861; William Warren; Caroline
 Virginia; Sarah Ellen; and Eugene
 A., b Feby 1, 1844; d August 1, 1844.

ALFRED, second son of David and Eliza
 Ann Marple, married Anna, daughter
 of Garret and Sarah Vansant, May 31,
 1849, and has issue:
 Frank Kossuth; Mary Eliza; William
 Warren; and Florence.

ANN ELIZA, eldest daughter of David and
 Eliza Ann Marple, married William,
 son of James and Ann Jamison, Jan'y
 1, 1849, and has no issue.

SILAS HART, fourth son of David and
 Eliza Ann Marple, married Mary Fannie,
 (b May 1, 1840,) daughter of John
 Gabriel and Fannie Vielle Morell, Jan.
 1, 1868, and had issue:
 Clara L., b March 17, 1860; d March
 Clarence, - 1860;
 William Warren, b March 28, 1862;
 Silas Hough, b August 14, 1864.

CHARITTA HARR, second daughter of Da-
 vid and Eliza Ann Marple, married
 Lewis M. Hover, Dec. 3, 1864.

CAROLYN VIRGINIA, fourth daughter of
 David and Eliza Ann Marple, married
 Charles W. McNair, of Livingston
 county, New York, Nov. 23, 1865, and
 has issue:

Wm. Warren, b Oct. - 1866.

WILLIAM WARRIN, youngest son of David and Eliza Ann Marple, married Susan M., daughter of the late reverend O. Tracey, of Boston, Massachusetts, June 28, 1866.

CLARISSA MARIA, second daughter of Joseph and Ann Hart, married Joseph Carver, Dec. 25, 1828, and had no issue.

Joseph Carver d July 22, 1855.

Silas, fourth son of John and Eleanor Hart, married Jane Robertson, of Augusta county, Virginia, Sept. 26, 1749, and died without issue.

The date of his widow's death is not known.

Lueretia, second daughter of John and Eleanor Hart, married William Gilbert, October 15, 1711, and had issue:

Seth, b March 18, 1743.

Silas, b March 3, 1746.

Joseph, b Oct. 9, 1748.

On the death of William Gilbert Lueretia Hart married John Thomas, March 5, 1752, and had issue:

John, b Jan'y 31, 1753.

Elizabeth, b March 8, 1755.

Isaac, b Nov. 13, 1757; d Oct. 11, 1760.

Eleanor, b Dec. 3, 1759.

SETH, eldest son of Lueretia and William Gilbert, married Elizabeth Henry, Jan. 5, 1767, and had issue:

William, b Nov. 26, 1767; d —

Elizabeth, b July 13, 1769; d May 31, 1770.

Joseph, b March 2, 1771.

Sarah, b Jan'y 17, 1773.

Eleanor, b July 17, 1775.

Seth, b May 17, 1778.

SILAS, second son of Lueretia and William Gilbert, married Elizabeth, his cousin, daughter of Isaac and Edith Hough, August 1, 1771, and had issue:

Susanna, b August 9, 1772.

William, b June 23, 1771.

Edith; John; Myra, b April 1, 1789.

Joseph, b Sept. — 1800.

SUSANNA, eldest daughter of Silas and Elizabeth Gilbert, married Peter Crispin, (b Sept. 2, 1771.) Jan'y 9, 1797, and had issue:

Eliza, b Nov. 9, 1797.

Lueretia, b Nov. 23, 1799.

Mary Ann, b Oct. 1, 1801.

William, b August 9, 1803.

John, b Oct. 20, 1807.

Silas Hough, b July 25, 1810.

Myra, b May 1, 1813.

JOSPH, third son of Lueretia and William Gilbert, married Euphemia, (b July 29, 1748,) daughter of David and Margaret Rees, Dec. 6, 1770, and had issue:

Lueretia, b Sept. 20, 1771; d Sept. 21, 1788.

William Hart, b Jan'y 12, 1776.

Margaret Rees, b Dec. 30, 1778.

Margaret, b Nov. 5, 1782; d Sept. 24, 1786.

Euphemia Rees, b Oct. 9, 1787.

Rebecca Hart, b Feby 22, 1790; d Oct. 15, 1801.

Silas Hart, b March 16, 1793; d Oct. 25, 1794.

Euphemia Gilbert d Sept. 6, 1806.

JOHN, eldest son of John and Lueretia Thomas, married Eleanor Jarrett, (b April 24, 1758,) daughter of Abraham and Martha Jarrett, Oct. 31, 1776, and had issue:

Abraham Jarret, b Sept. 6, 1777.

Elizabeth, b April 4, 1779.

Mary, b Feby 19, 1781.

John, b April 6, 1783.

Oliver, b August 25, 1785; d August 22, 1786.

Oliver Hough, b August, 26, 1787.

Martha, b Oct. 25, 1789.

William Tagart, b Oct. 18, 1791.

Joseph Hart, b July 30, 1793; d August 3, 1794.

Lueretia, b Sept. 28, 1795.

Joseph Hart, b Jan'y 26, 1799; d August 3, 1799.

Eleanor, b Nov. 8, 1800; d March 7, 1801.

JOHN, second son of John and Eleanor Thomas, married Eleanor Bussey, August, 1804. She died in 1805, in child bed, together with the infant. He afterward married Mary Theresa Bertouline, Sept. 28, 1806, and had issue:

Joseph Bertouline.

MARHTA, fourth daughter of John and Eleanor Thomas, married John, son of John and Ann Clark, Nov. 11, 1806, and had issue:

Eleanor Ann, b Oct. 2, 1807.

ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of John and Lueretia Thomas, married Arthur, (b Oct. 29, 1733,) son of Stephen and Elizabeth Watts, Feby 11, 1801, and had no issue.

OLIVER, fifth son of John and Eleanor Hart, married Sarah, (b Dec. 7, 1729,) daughter of Henry and Hannah Brees, of Bensalem township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, Feby 25, 1748, and had issue:

Seth, b Nov. 18, 1748; d Oct. 22, 1750.
Eleanor, b May 22, 1750; d April 15,
1782.

Hannah, b Dec. 6, 1752; d Sept. 2, 1753.
Oliver, b Nov. 7, 1754; d Sept. 9 or Oct. 1,
1790.

John, b March 6, 1758; d March 17, 1811.
Joseph, b Nov. 12, 1760; d Oct. 16, 1762.
Mary Baker, b Sept. 6, 1762.
Sarah, b Oct. 13, 1772; d Oct. 19, 1772.
Sarah Hart d Oct. 20, 1772.

On the death of his first wife Oliver Hart
married Anne Maria (d Jan'y 17, 1741),
widow of Charles Grindall, an daughter
of William and Sarah Sudy, of
Charleston, South Carolina, April 5,
1774, and had issue:

Silas, b August 31, 1775; d Sept. 21, 1775.
William Rogers, b Dec. 13, 1784; d
March, 1825.
Anne Maria Hart d Oct. 5, 1813.

ELEANOR, eldest daughter of Oliver and
Sarah Hart, intermarried with Thomas,
(b Jan'y 24, 1741,) son of Thomas and
Mary Sereven, of Charleston, South
Carolina, March 6, 1770, and had issue:

Sarah, b Dec. 4, 1770; d June 3, 1772.
Martha, b Sept. 5, 1772; d July 26, 1798.
Thomas, b August 16, 1774; d June 12,
1833.

James, b Oct. 2, 1777; d Oct. 9, 1777.
Oliver, b Oct. 18, 1778; d Oct. 25, 1778.
Eleanor, b Nov. 12, 1779; d Feby 17,
1845.

John Washington, b March 29, 1782; d
April 15, 1782.
Thomas Sereven d May 4, 1804.

MARTHA, eldest daughter of Thomas and
Eleanor Sereven, intermarried with
Benjamin Bonneau, Feby 26, 1795, and
had issue:

Elizabeth Vanderhorst, b May 31, 1798.

ELIZABETH VANDERHORST, daughter of
Benjamin and Martha Bonneau, inter-
married with Samuel J., (b June 22,
1791,) son of John and Elizabeth Mur-
ray, May 25, 1820, and had issue:

John, b May 4, 1821.
Wm. Bonneau, b Dec. 13, 1822.

Elizabeth Nelson, b Jan'y 10, 1825; d
July 9, 1855.

Ellen Cox, (—) b Dec. 18, 1826; d May
Martha Sereven, (—) 9, 1827.

Edward Lang, b March 5, 1828.
Ellen Cox 2d, b March 3, 1830.

Benjamin Calhoun, b April 10, 1832; d
Oct. 18, 1856.

Mary Cornelia, b Feby 26, 1834.
Elizabeth Nelson 2d, b August 1, 1835.

George Mercer, b March 22, 1838.
Samuel J. Murray d July 4, 1850.

JOHN, eldest child of Samuel J. and Eliza-
beth Murray, intermarried with Mary,
youngest daughter of colonel J. S.
Spann, Dec. 13, 1848, and had issue:
Isabella Norella, b Sept. 13, 1849.
Ella Ransom, b Sept. 12, 1851; d August
9, 1852.

John, (—) b Sept. 25, 1851.
Ransom, twins, b —.
Sarah, (—) —.

WILLIAM BONNEAU, second child of Samu-
el J. and Elizabeth Murray, intermar-
ried with Caroline Middleton, eldest
daughter of colonel Robert H. Good-
wyn, Oct. 28, 1846, and had issue:

Elizabth Vanderhorst, b Sept. 22, 1847;
d August 9, 1848.

Charlotte Thompson, b Oct. 1, 1848.

Wm. Bonneau, b Dec. 8, 1849.

Samuel J., b Jan'y 17, 1851.

Elizabeth Vanderhorst 2d, b Sept. 26, 1852.
Caroline Middleton; Emma Bradley;
James Nelson; Goodwyn; George;
Matthew Moore; Sarah; and James
Nelson 2d.

MARTHA SEREVEN, fourth child of Samu-
el J. and Elizabeth Murray, intermar-
ried with Matthew S. Moore, M. D.,
May 4, 1848, and had issue:

Martha Singleton, b March 3, 1849.

Elizabeth Bonneau, b Jan'y 23, 1851.

John Isham, b March 1, 1852.

Sarah Richardson, b Nov. 21, 1853.

Arthur Rose, b Jan'y 1, 1855.

Samuel Murray, b June 8, 1856.

Martha, (—) b July 17, 1859.

Sereven, (—) Mary Cornelia, Oct. 13, 1860; d March
6, 1865.

Burkell Richardson, b Sept. 5, 1863.

MacDonald, b Dec. 26, 1866.

ELLIS COX 2d, seventh child of Samu-
el J. and Elizabeth Murray, intermar-
ried with Isaac S. K. Bennett, and has
issue:

Samuel; Murray; Henry; Isaac J.; K.
J. C. Faber; and Wm. Bonneau.

ELIZABETH NELSON 2d, tenth child of
Samuel J. and Elizabeth Murray, inter-
married with S. J. Bradley, and has
issue:

John; Gordon M.; Mary Murray; and
Samuel.

TROYAS, eldest son of Thomas and Ele-
anor Sereven, intermarried with Mary
Ann Susanna, (b July 13, 1811,) daugh-
ter of Archer and Mary Ann Smith,
Dec. 21, 1833, and had issue:

Mary Ann, b Feby 24, 1841; d Nov. 9,
1841.

Martha Eleanor, b Nov. 21, 1814.

Margaret Jane, b August 17, 1819; d

March 13, 1865.

Mary Ann Susanna Sereven d Oct.
29, 1849.

MARY ANN, eldest daughter of Thomas
and Mary Ann Susanna Sereven, inter-
married with George P., (b Jan'y 13,
1808,) son of John and Eliza Frierson,
Oct. 20, 1830, and had issue:

Arthur Sereven, b August 22, 1832; d
August 1, 1833.

William Sereven, b June 25, 1831.

George Archer, b June 23, 1837.

John Witten, b August 12, 1838; d May
3, 1863.

Saint Julien, b April 17, 1841.

Mary Eleanor, b Oct. 8, 1842.

Thomas Sereven, b Oct. 3, 1844; d Sept.
28, 1845.

MARThA ELEANOR, second daughter of
Thomas and Mary Ann Susanna Sere-
ven, intermarried with George P. Fri-
erson, her brother-in-law, Nov. 25, 1846,
and had issue:

Georgette Phillipa, b Feb'y 10, 1848; d
April 12, 1848.

Thomas Clarence, b July 3, 1849.

Eugene Victor, b Nov. 17, 1851.

Franels Herman, b Feb'y 28, 1853; d Oct.
31, 1861.

Martha Irene, b Oct. 25, 1854.

Margaret Sereven, b June 22, 1857; d
March 5, 1859.

Philip Bernard, b Oct. 5, 1859.

Lorraine Sereven, b August 7, 1861.

WILLIAM SCREVEN, second son of Geo.
P. and Mary Ann Frierson, married
Flora McIver, Feb'y, 1859, and has is-
sue:

Mary Sereven, b Sept. 12, 1865.

MARGARET JANE, third daughter of Tho-
mas and Mary Ann Susanna Sereven,
intermarried with Francis A., (b Nov.
21, 1816,) son of Paul S. II. and Jane
E. Lee, May 15th, 1839, and had issue:

Thomas Sereven, b Feb'y 29, 1840.

Tringilla Althia, b July 8, 1841.

Martha Eleanor, b March 16, 1843.

Daughter, b March 22, 1848; d same day.

Julia Emma Paulina, b March 13, 1851.

Roland Audibon, b July 24, 1852.

Burwell Boyken, b Dec. 9, 1857.

William Henry, b Feb'y, 1867.

TRINGILLA ALTHIA, eldest daughter of
Francis A. and Mary Jane Lee, inter-
married with Julius Amilius, (b July
10, 1834,) son of James E. and Mary
Ann Smith, June 29, 1859, and had is-
sue:

Marion Sereven, b Feb'y 27, 1862.

Horace Waring, b June 21, 1864.

Francis Lee, b July 12, 1866.

ELEANOR, youngest daughter of Thomas
and Eleanor Sereven, married John, (b
in 1769,) son of John and Susanna Cox,
of Charleston, South Carolina, Dec. 22,
1800, and had issue:

Joseph Hart, b Oct. 18, 1801; d Jan'y
17, 1850.

Thomas S., b Dec. 12, 1803; d Nov. 8,
1831.

John Johnston, b April 15, 1806; d Oct.
5, 1808.

Eleanor Susan, b Oct. 17, 1808.

John Washington, b Sept. 11, 1811; d
July 20, 1840.

Mary Amarentha, b —— 5, 1819.

Sarah Elizabeth S., b 1822; d August 17,
1841.

Robert L., b Oct. 1, 1821; d Sept. 15,
1844.

John Cox d in 1829.

JOSEPH HART, eldest son of John and
Eleanor Cox, married Margaret L.,
daughter of Isaac LeNoir, of South
Carolina, Oct. 16, 1834, and had issue:

Mary Amelia, b in 1835; d in infancy.

Thomas S., b June, 1837.

Isaac, b 1839; d in infancy.

Sarah Sereven, b 1841; d in infancy.

Eleanor Sereven, b 1812.

Sarah Sereven 2d, b Sept. 30, 1846.

Adella Amarentha, b March 30, 1848.

Margaret L. Cox d in 1860.

ELEANOR SCREVEN, third daughter of
Joseph and Margaret Cox, intermar-
ried with Augustus Ives, (b Nov. 3,
1838,) son of Farimfold and Elizabeth
Pearce, Jan'y 15, 1861, and had issue:

Augustus Cox, b August 21, 1862.

Margaret Elizabeth, b Sept. 16, 1864.

John Bryan, b Nov. 7, 1866; d Nov. 19,
1866.

ELEANOR SUSAN, eldest daughter of John
and Eleanor Cox, married William
Luyton, (b August 8, 1800,) son of John
and Louisa McCaa, of Camden, South
Carolina, Jan'y 21, 1830, and had issue:

Eugene McCaa, b Nov. 20, 1830.

Mary Louisa, b Sept. 13, 1836.

Aneila B., b July 20, 1846.

Bona, b Sept. 28, 1848.

William Luyton McCaa d May 20, 1853.

MARY AMARENTHA, second daughter of
John and Eleanor Cox, married Dr.
James R. Jones, of Marengo county,
Georgia, and had issue:

Elizabeth Finney; Robert L.; Daisy;
and James Robert.

~~X~~ Oliver, second son of Oliver and Sarah Hart, intermarried with Sarah Brockinton, Nov. 19, 1778, and had issue:

Sarah, b Oct. 11, 1779; d.

Thomas Washington, b June 29, 1782; d. August 17, 1784.

Eleanor, b March 30, 1784.

Mary, b Jan'y 23, 1786; d June 21, 1787.

Oliver, b May 1, 1788.

John, b July 21, 1789; d August, 1797.

~~X~~ John, third son of Oliver and Sarah Hart, intermarried with Mary Sereven, (b Sept. 15, 1767,) daughter of James and Mary Sereven, June 17, 1784, and had issue:

Oliver James, b Oct. 15, 1785; d Oct. 17, 1785.

Esther Mary, b April 23, 1787; d Oct. 18, 1804.

Martha L., b July 19, 1790; d Nov. 15, 1819.

John Sereven, b Sept. 23, 1792; d Sept. 12, 1794.

Charles Thomas, b Sept. 26, 1794; d April 3, 1834.

Henry William, b July 13, 1798; d August 1, 1836.

Elizabeth Sereven, b Feby 25, 1801.

Odingsell Witherspoon, b Dec. 9, 1803.

Smith Sereven, b April 13, 1806; d Feb'y 26, 1866.

Mary Hart d Dec. 27, 1845.

~~M~~ Maria, second daughter of John and Mary Hart, intermarried with John C., son of John and Mary Bell, of South Carolina, Dec. 31, 1818, and had issue one child, which died in infancy.

John C. Bell died in 1833.

Charles Thomas, third son of John and Mary Hart, intermarried with Ann Catharine, daughter of reverend Jacob D. Dunham, Jan'y 14, 1819, and had issue:

Helen Mary, b March 12, 1821; d June 17, 1862.

Helles Mary, daughter of Charles Thomas and Ann Catharine Hart, intermarried with William R., son of Gilbert and Mary Gignilliat, Sept. 19, 1838, and had issue:

William R., b June 21, 1839.

Charles Hart, Oct. 13, 1841; d Jan'y 11, 1842.

Gilbert West, } b Nov. 15, 1842.

Thomas Hart, }

William Robert, eldest son of William R. and Mary Gignilliat, married Hattie, daughter of Thomas J. and Margaret H. Heywood, of Aiken, South Carolina, August 13, 1860, and has issue:

William LeSurrierier, b April 21, 1861.
Thomas Heywood, b Feby 10, 1863.
Helen Mary Hart, b June 23, 1865.

Thomas Hart, son of William R. and Helen Mary Gignilliat, married Ellen Barbara, daughter of Thomas S. and Ann Sereven Williams, of Walthouville, Georgia, July 15, 1863.

~~H~~ENRY WILLIAM, fourth son of John and Mary Hart, intermarried with Harriet Bruns of Edgefield District, South Carolina, August 15, 1823, and has no issue.

Elizabeth Sereven Lee, third daughter of John and Mary Hart, intermarried with Joseph, youngest son of John and Mary Jones, Jan'y 25, 1820, and had issue:

Charles Berrien, b Nov. 11, 1820; d April 5, 1857.

Evelyn Elontisa, b June 9, 1822; d Nov. 21, 1849.

Henry Hart, b Dec. 3, 1823.

James Newton, b Sept. 14, 1825; d Oct. 18, 1854.

Emma Adelaide, b August 23, 1827.

Hettie Augusta, b Feby 15, 1829; d Sept. 15, 1857.

Edward Joseph, b April 20, 1830; d Oct. 1832.

Andrew Maybank, b Oct. 16, 1831.

Edwin West, b Sept. 1, 1833; d Sept. 17, 1862.

Thomas Sereven, b August 10, 1835; d Sept. 1837.

Elliott Maxwell, b Jan'y 6, 1837; d July 6, 1837.

Joséphine Caroline Elizabeth, b May 13, 1839; d Sept. 13, 1857.

Helen Louisa, b Sept. 23, 1841.

Laura Matilda, b May 16, 1843; d March 22, 1851.

~~H~~ENRY HART, eldest son of Joseph and Elizabeth Jones, intermarried with Abbie S., only daughter Samuel Dowse, May 21, 1836, and had issue:

Joseph Henry, b March 8, 1848; d Sept. 30, 1853.

Evelyn, b Oct. 5, 1849; d Oct. 5, 1849.

Ely Sturgis, b March 22, 1850; d Nov. 17, 1851.

James Newton, b Jan'y 10, 1856; d Jan'y 29, 1859.

Eliza Law, b May 2, 1858.

Stuart Dowse, b Jan'y 19, 1860.

John Sturgis, b Dec. 24, 1861.

Abbie Augusta, b Feby 8, 1861.

Henry Hart, b Dec. 1, 1864; d June 17, 1866.

ODINGSELL, W., eighth child of John and Mary Hart, intermarried with Mary Carolina, (b June 6, 1808,) daughter of Oliver and Mary Stevens, Jan'y 12, 1826, and had issue : William Odingsell, b Feb., 1827; d Sept. 1848.

Edward Henry, b Feb'y, 1832.
Two children who died in infancy.
Charles Thomas, b Sept., 1834.

Mary Caroline Hart d Feb'y 6, 1836.
Odingsell W. Hart, on the death of his wife, intermarried with Sarah E., daughter of colonel Josiah and Mary Wilson, of Sumter county, Georgia, in 1838, and had issue :

Mary Caroline, b Feb'y, 1839.

Robert Wilson, b Oct., 1850.

Josiah Wilson; Martha Lee; Sarah Elizabeth; Alice Lucile; Helen M.; and Emily Odingsell.

Sarah E. Hart d Sept. 15, 1838.

SMITH SCREVEN, ninth child and youngest son of John and Mary Hart, intermarried with Mary Coleman. They had issue one son, Joseph Henry, who died at the age of 10 months. At the death of his first wife he intermarried with Elizabeth Fulton, by whom he had issue : Thomas Henry, John, Mary Coleman, Marion, and Screeven. He was married a third time to Harriet Atwood, daughter of reverend Samuel Newell, in 1856, and by her had issue : Samuel Newell, b Dec., 1856; Hattie A., b 1860.

MARY BAKER, youngest daughter of Oliver and Sarah Hart, intermarried with Benjamin Merrill, of South Carolina, Jan'y 11, 1789, and had issue :

Sarah, b Oct. 4, 1789.

John McIver, b Feb'y 18, 1792.

Nathaniel Wilson, b Nov. 9, 1791.

Martha Bonneau, b March 11, 1798.

Anna Maria Gilchrist, b Jan'y 21, 1861.

WILLIAM ROGERS, youngest son of Oliver and Anne Maria Hart, intermarried with Sarah, (b June 20, 1783,) daughter of James and Elizabeth Clark, of Edisto Island, South Carolina, Dec. 27, 1809, and had issue :

William Charles, b August 20, 1811; d April, 2, 1862.

Thomas Bannister Seabrook, b Jan'y 21, 1811.

Oliver Jaimes, b June 28, 1816.

Sarah Hart d Feb'y 17, 1814.

OLIVER JAMIS, youngest son of William Rogers and Sarah Hart, intermarried with Joanna Adelika, (b April 25, 1828,) daughter of John Richard and Mary

Sealy Townsend, of Wadmalaw Island, South Carolina, Feb'y 26, 1845, and had issue :

Sarah Clark, b May 9, 1846; d Sept., 1847.
Richardine Wilhelmina, b Dec. 30, 1848,
Geo. Washington Seabrook, b July 27, 1851.

William Thomas, b April 14, 1853.

Oliver James, b August 20, 1854.

John Townsend, b June 6, 1858.

Joseph Seabrook, b April 24, 1859.

Richard Henry Jenkins, b April 29, 1860.

Mary Sealy, b August 29, 1863.

EDITH, third daughter of John and Eleanor Hart, intermarried with Isaac Hough, Sept. 29, 1748, and had issue : Eleanor, b August 2, 1749; d March 1, 1802.

Elizabeth, b August 21, 1751; d —

Susanna, b June 28, 1753; d —

John, b March 12, 1755; d —

Mary, b May 19, 1757; d single,

Isaac, b Sept. 15, 1759; d March 17, 1801.

Thomas, b Oct. 7, 1761.

Oliver, b August 27, 1763; d Jan'y 18, 1804.

Silas, b Feb'y 8, 1766; d May 14, 1823.

Joseph, b June 17, 1768; d July 3, 1799.

William, b Sept. 12, 1770; d single.

Isaac Hough d April 13, 1786.

ELEANOR, eldest daughter of Edith and Isaac Hough, intermarried with Thomas Craven, (b June 4, 1739,) Dec. 18, 1766, and had issue :

Isaac, b Sept. 29, 1767; d Feb'y, 1809.

Edith, b Nov. 7, 1768.

Eleanor, b Dec. 11, 1769.

Margaret, b Sept. 5, 1771.

Amy, b Dec. 12, 1772; d August 9, 1773.

John, b March 19, 1774.

Seth, b Dec. 28, 1775; d August 9, 1777.

Josiah, b Jan'y 27, 1777.

(These children were born in Warwick township, Bucks county, Pa.)

Elizabeth, b Feb'y 17, 1779.

William, b March 5, 1781; d March 5, 1781.

Joseph, b Jan'y 23, 1783.

Thomas, b May 1, 1784.

Eleanor, b Sept. 18, 1785.

Rachel, b Dec. 28, 1787; d March 28, 1790.

Mary, b April 11, 1789; d March 20, 1790.

James, b Jan'y 31, 1791.

Harriet, (twins, b Jan'y 26th, 1792.

Charlotte,) Charlotte d Feb'y 8, 1792.

Lueretia, b Jan'y 17, 1795.

(The last eleven children were born in London county, Virginia.)

Thomas Craven d Feb'y 8, 1795.

ELEANOR, eldest daughter of Eleanor and Thomas Craven, intermarried with Samuel Sinclair, (b S. pt. 10, 1762,) son of John and Sarah Sinclair, Nov. 7, 1792, and had issue:

Thomas McDowell, b Sept. 30, 1793.

Geo. Hough, b April 18, 1796.

Sarah, b July 29, 1798.

Samuel Craven, b Dec. 26, 1800.

ABNER, second son of Eleanor and Thomas Craven, intermarried with Sarah Sinclair, (b Oct. 15, 1775,) daughter of John and Sarah Sinclair, Nov. 10, 1799, and had issue:

William, b August 3, 1800.

Sophia Vanhorn, b August 30, 1803.

SILAS, (t twins, b Feb'y 17, 1806. Silas Samuel, v. d Oct. 12, 1807.

Sarah, b May 29, 1808.

Abner Craven d Sept. 12, 1808.

MARGARET, second daughter of Eleanor and Thomas Craven, intermarried with George Sinclair, son of John and Sarah Sinclair, Jan'y 1, 1799, and had issue:

Pamela, b Dec. 22, 1799; d August 27, 1803.

Delia, b Dec. 8, 1800; d Sept. 24, 1805.

Eleanor, b Nov. 19, 1801; d —.

Isaac, b April 20, 1803; d Sept. 16, 1805.

Emma, b Feb'y 27, 1805; d Dec. 6, 1805.

George, b May 18, 1806.

Samuel, b June 7, 1808.

And one son died nameless 3 weeks old.

JOHN, third son of Eleanor and Thomas Craven, intermarried with Catharine Dulin, of Loudon county, Virginia, Sept. 28, 1797. She died March 9, 1798, when he intermarried with Elizabeth Dorrel, of Fairfax county, Virginia, March 19, 1800, and had issue:

Llewellyn, b Feb'y 27, 1801.

JOSIAH, fifth son of Eleanor and Thomas Craven, intermarried with Elizabeth Shepherd, (b Dec. 26, 1786,) daughter of Charles and Eleanor Shepherd, Aug. 16, 1804, and had issue:

Eleanor, b Feb'y 14, 1808.

JOSEPH, seventh son of Eleanor and Thomas Craven, intermarried with Hinrich Steere, (b Sept. 2, 1781,) daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth Steere, Oct. 25, 1804, and had issue:

Isaac, b Dec. 26, 1805.

Eleanor, b Sept. 10, 1807.

Abner, b Oct. 3, 1809; d March 16, 1841.

ELIZABETH, fifth daughter of Eleanor and Thomas Craven, intermarried with Robert Owens, (b Jan'y 21, 1776,) April 1, 1805, and had issue:

Pamela, b August 5, 1806.

Lucretia, t twins, b —.

Elizabeth, t twins, b —.

— —

SUSANNA, third daughter of Edith and Isaac Hough, intermarried with Benjamin Jones, June 17, 1773, and had issue:

Edith, b March 10, 1774.

JOHN, eldest son of Edith and Isaac Hough, intermarried with Charity Vandeven, May 19, 1774, and had issue one daughter:

Edith, born in Virginia.

Charity Hough d Sept. 5, 1810.

ISAAC, second son of Edith and Isaac Hough, intermarried with Elizabeth Harton, April 25, 1781, and had issue:

Constant, b April 7, 1782.

Thomas, b March 20, 1784.

Charlotte, July 26, 1787.

Elizabeth Hough d Dec. 23, 1788, when he intermarried with Mrs. Elizabeth Eberth, Feb'y 16, 1793, and had issue:

Geo. Washington, b Dec. 23, 1793.

Anna Maria, b Oct. 19, 1796.

Elizabeth, b July 13, 1799.

CONSTANT, eldest son of Isaac and Elizabeth Hough, intermarried with Catharine Ann Smith, (b Oct. 4, 1784,) August 31, 1804, and had issue:

Constant, b Feb'y 20, 1806.

Catharine Ann, b April 6, 1808.

Elizabeth Houghton, b April 6, 1810.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, eldest son of Isaac Hough and Elizabeth Eberth, intermarried with Rebecca Prall, May 30, 1816.

THOMAS, third son of Edith and Isaac Hough, intermarried with Hannah Tompkins, (b Oct. 7, 1766,) daughter of James Tompkins, April 1, 1790, and had issue:

Sarah, b Jan'y 5, 1791.

Lewis Hart, b Feb'y 26, 1792.

Nancy, b June 6, 1794.

William, b Nov. 8, 1795.

Joseph, b Oct. 27, 1797.

John, b August 16, 1800.

Jonathan Tompkins, b Jan'y 16, 1803.

Thomas, b Jan'y 12, 1806.

OLIVER, fourth son of Edith and Isaac Hough, intermarried with Phoebe Caldwell, April 16, 1790, and had issue:

Elizabeth, b July 21, 1791; d August 14, 1795.

Rebecca, b August 31, 1792.

Mary, b May 28, 1794, died January 29, 1834.

Elizabeth, b Oct. 23, 1796; d Jan'y 22, 1863.
 Isaac, b June 25, 1788; d April 8, 1802.
 Rachel, b May 1, 1800; d Oct. 17, 1801.
 Phebe, b Jan'y 17, 1802; d Dec. 20, 1803.
 Oliver, b Feby 11, 1804.

MARY, third daughter of Oliver and Phebe Hough, intermarried with Samuel, (b in 1800,) son of Samuel and Lydia Yardley, March 22, 1822, and had issue:

Phebe II., b Jan'y 6, 1823; d Nov. 15, 1853.

Lydia, b Sept. 2, 1824; d Nov. 6, 1847.

Samuel, } Samuel d Dec. 10, 1828.

Oliver II., } Oliver II. d April 3, 1864.

Charles, b Dec. 11, 1829; d April 16, 1861.
 Samuel Yardley d April 23, 1867.

PHEBE II., eldest daughter of Samuel and Mary Yardley, intermarried with James B., son of general Samuel A. Smith, Jan'y 18, 1842, and had issue:
 Mary Elizabeth, b Sept. 12, 1843.
 Howard Charles, b June 27, 1845.

LYDIA, second daughter of Samuel and Mary Yardley, intermarred with Joseph M., (b July 25, 1819,) son of Joseph and Elizabeth W. Mather, Oct. 15, 1844, and had issue:

A daughter, b Jan'y 29, 1846.

Henry J., b July 16, 1847; d Sept. 23, 1847.

ELIZABETH, fourth daughter of Oliver and Phebe Hough, married Mahlon K., (b June 4, 1791,) son of Benjamin and Elizabeth Taylor, Oct. 23, 1817, and had issue:

Oliver II., b August 12, 1818.

Edward, b Nov. 24, 1819.
 Rebecca J., b Oct. 21, 1821.
 Benjamin F., b Dec. 2, 1826; d July 26, 1866.
 Phebe II., b Nov. 7, 1829; d Sept. 1, 1855.
 Augustus, } b Dec. 11, 1833.
 Thomas C., }
 Mary Elizabeth, b July 1, 1836.

REBECCA J., eldest daughter of Mahlon K. and Elizabeth Taylor, married John S.; (b Dec. 17, 1815,) son of Samuel and Mary Brown June 12, 1844, and has issue:

Edward T., b March 20, 1845.

Harry Clay, b Nov. 20, 1847.

Mahlon K., b Oct. 11, 1861.

BENJAMIN F., third son of Mahlon K. and Elizabeth Taylor, married Merrianna, daughter of George and Eliza P. Yardley, June 16, 1853, and had issue:
 Helen, b March 31, 1854; d Jan. 12, 1857.
 Lilian, b Oct. 16, 1855; d Jan. 12, 1857.
 Mahlon K., b Dec. 5, 1857.
 Eliza Y., b August 30, 1859.
 George Y., b May 18, 1862.

PHEBE II., second daughter of Mahlon K. and Elizabeth Taylor, married Samuel M. Shute, Sept. 1, 1852, and died without issue.

SILAS, fifth son of Edith and Isaac Hough, intermarried with Elizabeth, daughter of John and Elizabeth Hart, March 20, 1794, and died without issue.

JOSIAH, sixth son of Edith and Isaac Hough, intermarried with Elizabeth Marple, December 13, 1789, and died without issue.

Elizabeth Hough d Sept. 1, 1829.

ERRATA.—The word “sixteenth” in the second line of the first chapter should read seventeenth.

